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# ***Daily Report***

# **Sub-Saharan Africa**

FBIS-AFR-93-073  
Monday  
19 April 1993

# Daily Report

## Sub-Saharan Africa

FBIS-AFR-93-073

### CONTENTS

19 April 1993

NOTICE TO READERS: An \* indicates material not disseminated in electronic form.

#### CENTRAL AFRICA

##### Burundi

Burundian, Rwandan Governors Discuss Border Security [Bujumbura Radio] ..... 1

##### Cameroon

Diplomatic Relations Established With Guatemala [PANA] ..... 1

##### Central African Republic

Health Minister Resigns Over Government Delays [AFP] ..... 1

##### Chad

Republican Guard Accused of Massacring Civilians [AFP] ..... 1  
 Government To Investigate Claims [AFP] ..... 2  
 Cabinet Discusses Massacre [Njamena Radio] ..... 2  
 Seven Killed in Njamena Market Violence [AFP] ..... 2

##### Zaire

Cabinet Meeting Discusses Situation, Arrests [Kinshasa TV] ..... 2  
 Explosives Arrest Detailed [Kinshasa TV] ..... 3  
 Uniform Purchase Arrests Explained [AFP] ..... 4  
 'Troubled' Relations Viewed [Kinshasa TV] ..... 4  
 Interior Ministry Discusses Shaba, Kasai Issue [Kinshasa Radio] ..... 4  
 Prime Minister Discusses Measures To Revamp Economy [Kinshasa TV] ..... 5

#### EAST AFRICA

##### Ethiopia

General Aidid Expresses Confidence in Peace Plan [Addis Ababa International] ..... 6

##### Kenya

President Addresses Rally in Narok [Nairobi Radio] ..... 6

##### Somalia

Prime Minister Comments on Reuniting North, South [Cairo Radio] ..... 6  
 Botswana President Masire Arrives in Mogadishu [Gaborone Radio] ..... 7

##### Tanzania

Deputy Prime Minister Orders Local Imam's Arrest [Dar es Salaam Radio] ..... 7

#### REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA

ANC, Allies Announce Mass Action Program [SAPA] ..... 8

President Calls Plan 'Unjustified' [SAPA]	8
Meyer Saves on Unnecessary [SAPA]	8
Student Mass Action' [SAPA]	9
IFT ANC Plan [SAPA]	9
De Klerk on Violence, Mass Action [Johannesburg TV]	9
De Klerk Parliament Appeals for Calm [SAPA]	12
Government Not Sending Representative to Hani Funeral [SAPA]	13
19 Districts Declared Weekend Unrest Areas [SAPA]	13
Johannesburg Marchers Present Memorandum [SAPA]	13
Details on Memorandum [SAPA]	14
ANC Member Addresses Crowd [SAPA]	14
Demonstrators March in Pretoria [SAPA]	15
Conservative MP Detained for Hani Murder [SAPA]	15
Contact With Walus Noted [SAPA]	15
ANC Reacts to Arrest [SAPA]	16
Two Killed During March [SAPA]	17
Suspect Identified [SUNDAY TIMES 18 Apr]	17
Hani Commemorated at 18 April Ceremony [SAPA]	17
Mandela Pays Homage [SAPA]	17
ANC's Ramaphosa on Chris Hani's Funeral [Johannesburg TV]	18
Names Reportedly on Walus' Hit-List Published [NEW NATION 16-22 Apr]	20
PAC Alleges Plot To Assassinate Leaders [Umtata Radio]	21
Winnie Mandela, ANC Youth Leader Address Rally [Johannesburg TV]	21
ANC Not To React to Call [SAPA]	21
ANC's Gwala Urges People 'To Destroy' Apartheid [SAPA]	22
17 Killed, 12 Wounded in Shooting Spree 18 Apr [Johannesburg TV]	22
17 April Review of Press Editorials, Commentaries [SATURDAY STAR 17 Apr, etc.]	22
19 April Review of Press Editorials, Commentaries [THE STAR 19 Apr, etc.]	23

## SOUTHERN AFRICA

### Angola

UNITA, Government Continue Talks in Abidjan [London International]	24
MPLA Said To Offer Savimbi Immunity [Umtata Radio]	25
Official on Distribution of Posts [Luanda TV]	25
Dos Santos Briefed on Talks [Luanda Radio]	26
Carneiro Comments [Luanda Radio]	26
Savimbi Holds News Conference in Huambo [Voz do Galo Negro]	26
Armed Forces Chief Notes Right To Equip, Hit Back [Luanda Radio]	29
Fighting 'Intensifying' Throughout Country	30
Army Officer Comments on Situation [Luanda Radio]	30
MPLA Offensive in Huila [Voz do Galo Negro]	30
MPLA Said in 'Disorderly Flight' [Voz do Galo Negro]	31
Fighting in Cabinda [Jamba Radio]	31
UNITA Fires on UNHCR Aircraft [Luanda Radio]	31

### Malawi

Imprisoned Aford Leader Against Boycotting Referendum [London International]	31
--	----

### Mozambique

Chissano Leaves for Niassa, Discusses Objectives [Maputo Radio]	32
Dhlakama Not To Meet Chissano [London International]	32
Chissano Discusses Mozambican Peace Process [London International]	32
Embassy Denies Renamo Infiltrating Forces From Malawi [Maputo Radio]	33

### Swaziland

Human Rights Association Declared Illegal [THE TIMES OF SWAZILAND 18 Apr]	33
---	----

King Signs Order on New Budget Allocations [THE SWAZI NEWS 17 Apr]	34
--	----

**Zambia**

New Government Officials Sworn In [Lusaka Radio]	34
--	----

**Zimbabwe**

Mugabe Charges Political Plot to Overthrow Him [London International]	35
President Announces Army Reduction To Cut Costs [SAPA]	35
Army Destroys Rebel Base Inside Mozambique [Maputo Radio]	35

**WEST AFRICA**

**Benin**

20 Injured, 40 Arrested in Ethnic, Religious Clashes [AFP]	36
--	----

**Cote d'Ivoire**

French Cooperation Minister Talks With President [Abidjan Radio]	36
--	----

**Guinea**

ECOWAS Commissions Discuss Liberian Crisis [Conakry Radio]	36
--	----

**Guinea-Bissau**

Opposition Leader Accused in Attempted Coup [London International]	36
--	----

**Liberia**

NPFL Reportedly Downs ECOMOG Jet Bomber [Gbarnga Radio]	37
UN Accused of 'Hostile Action' [Gbarnga Radio]	37

**Mali**

Prime Minister's Mandate, Cabinet List Given [Bamako Radio]	37
ADEMA, RDP To Seek Joint Solutions to Problems [Bamako Radio]	39

**Niger**

President Ousmane Gives Inaugural Address [Niamey Radio]	39
President Names Issoufou Prime Minister [Niamey Radio]	41
Issoufou Ready To Form 'War Cabinet' [Niamey Radio]	41
President Appeals for Resumption of National Assembly [Niamey Radio]	41

**Nigeria**

Government Says Defense Ministry Fire Not Sabotage [Lagos Radio]	41
'Intelligence Source' Alleges Babangida Behind Fire [Gbarnga Radio]	42
Committees Set Up To Review Military Laws [Lagos TV]	42
Chad's Deby in Abuja for One-Day Visit [Lagos Radio]	42
Babangida Receives Delegation From Togo [Lagos TV]	42
Security Forces Arrest Human Rights Lawyer [AFP]	42
SDP Considers Running Mate for Abiola [AFP]	43
Media Expresses Concern Over Nigerians in U.S.	43
'Tit for Tat' Treatment Warned [Lagos Radio]	43
HERALD Expresses Concern [Lagos Radio]	44



**Sierra Leone**

Government Troops Kill 21 Rebels in Ambush *[Freetown Radio]* ..... 44

**Togo**

Eyadema Urges Democracy, Calls Home Opposition *[Lome Radio]* ..... 44

Minister Condemns Attack on Newspaper *[Lome Radio]* ..... 44

## Burundi

### Burundian, Rwandan Governors Discuss Border Security

EA16041.593 Bujumbura Radio-Television Nationale du Burundi Radio in French 1800 GMT 15 Apr 93

[Excerpts] In line with cooperation aimed at maintaining peace and security at the common border, the governor of Cibitoke Province, Mr. Antoine Baza, and the prefect of the Rwandan prefecture of Cyangungu, Mr. Emmanuel Bangambiki, on 15 April began an awareness tour to the people living on both sides of the borders of the two provinces. Charles Ndayisenga reports from Cibitoke. [passage omitted]

[Begin Ndayisenga recording] The authorities explained that the objective of the visit is to allay existing suspicions between Burundi and Rwanda that there are people in both countries who wish to jeopardize security in both countries. The concern of Rwandans is that they believe there are Rwandan Patriotic Front [RPF] rebels ready to attack Rwanda from Burundi, from (Kibira) Forest. The people of (Bweyeye), Rwanda, expressed their concerns over a helicopter that often overflies (Kibira) on the Burundian side of the border. Governor Baza explained to Bangambiki and the Rwandan people that their concerns are baseless, that the soldiers in (Kibira) are Burundian soldiers who control the Burundi border in (Kibira), and that the helicopter in question supplies the Burundi soldiers.

The Burundians are concerned that there are people undergoing military training in (Bweyeye) and (Rasano) in Rwanda so as to jeopardize peace in Burundi. Prefect Bangambiki explained to his Cibitoke counterpart that all this is only a rumor, since only one Burundian resides in (Bweyeye) and another in (Rasano).

Each authority affirmed to his counterpart that nobody will be allowed to use his territory to jeopardize security in the other country. [passage omitted] [end recording]

## Cameroon

### Diplomatic Relations Established With Guatemala

AB1704193093 Dakar PANA in French 1620 GMT 15 Apr 93

[Text] Yaounde, 15 Apr (CAMNEWS/PANA)—On 14 April, Cameroon and Guatemala decided to establish diplomatic relations at the ambassadorial level, it was learned from an official source in the Cameroonian capital. The establishment of diplomatic relations will enable the two countries to promote commercial and cultural exchanges.

## Central African Republic

### Health Minister Resigns Over Government Delays

AB1604220093 Paris AFP in English 1550 GMT 16 Apr 93

[Excerpt] Bangui, April 16 (AFP)—The Central African Republic's six-week-old transition government lost a third minister Friday when Health Minister Simon Feikoumon resigned, blaming delays in political reform.

In a letter to Prime Minister Enoch Derant-Lakoue, Feikoumon complained that the transitional period from one-party rule under military strongman General Andre Kolingba towards multiparty politics "seems to be taking forever." [passage omitted]

## Chad

### Republican Guard Accused of Massacring Civilians

AB1704200793 Paris AFP in French 1228 GMT 17 Apr 93

[Excerpt] Ndjamen, 17 Apr (AFP)—On 17 April, the Chadian Association for the Promotion and Defense of Human Rights [ATPDH] accused President Idriss Deby's Republican Guard of having "massacred" 104 civilians in southern Chad on 5 April. In a communique signed by the association's secretary for information and public awareness, the association states that 64 people were killed in the village of Kouh and 40 others in the villages of Kobiteye and Bekolo in the Logone Oriental province.

"Religious, ethnic, or regional cleansing? No one knows exactly how to describe what is happening in southern Chad," the association pointed out, calling to mind the fact that during the Sovereign National Conference, "people spoke up to denounce the massacres and the suffering of thousands of Chadians doomed to face death quite simply because they live in this region."

The communique stated that in light of this situation, which is described as "extremely serious," the Chadian association "makes an urgent appeal to all national and international friendly organizations to take urgent action to put an end to the massacre of innocent civilians."

In conclusion, the ATPDH affirms that in spite of the fine resolutions taken at the Sovereign National Conference, the violation of human rights is only getting worse, so consistent measures should be taken against those who think they have control over the right to life and the death of Chadians. [passage omitted]

[Paris AFP in French at 1409 GMT on 17 April in an Ndjamen, dated item adds the following: "On 17 April, independent sources in Ndjamen disclosed that President Idriss Deby's Republican Guard massacred 22 civilians on 23 March in southern Chad, where many

villages were set alight. The Republican Guard perpetrated this massacre while on 'patrol' in the Bodo and Beti Districts in Logone Oriental. Several villages in the Gore, Kombe, and Bodo Regions were entirely looted and burned. Residents still in the villages live in constant fear and terror and run away when they hear the slightest noise from a vehicle, the sources added. On the other hand, eyewitnesses say the Republican Guard have recruited nomad herdsmen who are given military training and taught how to use firearms on the banks of River Pende in Dobe. According to the same witnesses, villages destroyed by the Republican Guard and which have been rebuilt are currently under attack again by these herdsmen, who are trying to prevent resumption of all agricultural activity by attacking farmers in the fields."]

#### Government To Investigate Claims

AB1804164593 Paris AFP in English 1430 GMT  
18 Apr 93

[Text] Ndjamen, April 18 (AFP)—The Chad Government has decided to send a mission to the southern part of the country to investigate reported massacres of civilians by troops loyal to President Idriss Deby, official sources said Sunday. The government's decision to send a team of investigators came after an independent source reported Saturday that 22 civilians had been massacred on March 23 in the southern province of Logone Oriental and the country's human rights association said an additional 104 civilians were massacred in the same region on April 5.

"In light of conflicting information, the government has decided to send a mission to check the veracity of the charges, thus allowing the government to take appropriate measures," according to a government press release issued after interim Prime Minister Fidele Moungar held a cabinet meeting Saturday evening.

Those joining the mission will include members of human rights organisations, said the press release, which did not specify when the team would carry out its investigation.

Members of Chad's Sovereign National Conference earlier this month had unsuccessfully called on the government to send an investigative team to southern Chad where government troops were reportedly massacring civilians. The government at the time, which has since been replaced by the transitional government, had sent its own investigative team to the region and declared that the conflict amounted to a simple fight between farmers.

#### Cabinet Discusses Massacre

AB1904103093 Ndjamen Radiodiffusion Nationale  
Tchadienne in French 0530 GMT 19 Apr 93

[Excerpt] The cabinet met yesterday evening under the chairmanship of Prime Minister Abdoulkerim Fidel Moungar. The members of government examined two

points: The situation in the south of the country, and the question of the implementation of the decisions adopted by the Sovereign National Conference.

Concerning the situation in the south of the country, the cabinet decided to send a mission to the location in the coming hours to verify the facts, so as to enable the government to adopt the appropriate measures. According to the terms of the report on this cabinet meeting, which was made public by Communications Minister Delwa Kassire Coumakoye, the cabinet made this decision on account of the confusing and conflicting reports about the situation in the south of the country. [passage omitted]

#### Seven Killed in Ndjamen Market Violence

AB1904104093 Paris AFP in English 0152 GMT  
19 Apr 93

[Text] Ndjamen, April 18 (AFP)—Communal violence in an Ndjamen market early Sunday left seven people dead and several wounded, three seriously, informed sources in the Chadian capital said. Clashes involving automatic weapons fire broke out between traders of the Gorane and Arab communities at Dembe market, in the east of the city. Two people died instantly and five others died of their wounds after reaching hospital. Eleven people were wounded, many of them with knife wounds, hospital sources said. Three were said to be in critical condition.

The motive for the fighting was not immediately known. Police sealed off the area and carried out searches for weapons, witnesses said. By midafternoon Dembe market, normally very busy, was virtually empty.

#### Zaire

#### Cabinet Meeting Discusses Situation, Arrests

AB1704212493 Kinshasa Tele-Zaire Television Network  
in French 1230 GMT 17 Apr 93

[Text] The second weekly meeting of the government of the Republic was held yesterday at the government's office. For nine hours, the deputy prime minister and ministers gathered around the prime minister, His Excellency Dr. Faustin Birindwa. The report issued at the end of that meeting came from (Ngongo Oduyogo), minister of communications and press and government spokesman:

[Begin (Oduyogo) recording] The transitional government team held its regular meeting on 16 April at the government's office. Reviewing the country's general situation, the Council of Ministers was informed about the calm atmosphere prevailing throughout the national territory. However, the deputy prime minister in charge of national defense, as well as his colleague for the interior, informed the Council of Ministers that Eric Valey, a Belgian national who had travelled from Ostende, Belgium, was arrested on 11 April at N'Djili

International Airport. He was fraudulently carrying detonators, explosives, ammunition, and other military equipment in a suitcase. The Council of Ministers directed the minister of justice and keeper of the seals to bring this Belgian terrorist before the courts and have him tried. The Council of Ministers was also informed that the military security services yesterday arrested two Belgian diplomats who were caught red-handed buying military uniforms from the Zairian Armed Forces. Those arrested are Patrick Matagne and Bruno van Outrive. The Council of Ministers asked the minister of external relations to follow this dossier in conformity with diplomatic regulation.

Discussing the level of implementation of decisions made at its last meeting, the Council of Ministers expressed satisfaction that almost all its decisions have started being implemented. Indeed, fares for the city train services have been reduced from 1 million Zaire to 500,000 Zaire, effective 12 April. Also, the progressive payment of salary arrears began this week and is continuing.

Concerning particularly teachers in Kinshasa, it is good to note that the Treasury has disbursed 1.5 trillion Zaire as first installment for the payment of salary arrears. These salary arrears will all be paid within three or four weeks. The government is making the firm commitment to pursue its policy aimed at progressively paying up all salary arrears. The public should note that the amount involved in the payment of salary arrears is huge. These salary arrears will be paid once money is made available.

Touching on the issue of the recovery of state property held by members of the former government team, the government of expanded national union and public salvation makes it a point to state that 13 vehicles, eight cellular telephones, rubber stamps, and several files containing state secrets have been recovered by the competent organs of the court and the security forces. In spite of some resistance, the operation was generally well done and it will continue as long as state property is kept by unauthorized persons. The Council of Ministers directed the minister of public works and territorial development to collect all the state vehicles recently taken as well as those seized by the sovereign national conference—in particular by the commission on ill-gotten property—and which are being kept at the People's Palace. All these government vehicles will soon be sent to the parking lot of the administrative services transport section, where each vehicle will be carefully examined before being put back on the road.

The government also asked the minister of external relations to finalize the dossier concerning the establishment of diplomatic relations between Zaire and the Republic of South Africa.

Informed about the preoccupying situation of about 100 Zairians abandoned in Lagos, the government sent a plane to help repatriate these compatriots who returned home and rejoined their respective families yesterday.

Concerning the Ministry of the Portfolio, the government confirms its desire to soon call for tenders for the opening to the private sector of the capital of some state companies. The economic situation committee was asked to draw up the practical modalities for his operation. The Council of Ministers also directed the minister in charge of the portfolio to complete the liquidation of companies and for which the process has been going on for several years now. These companies are: National Housing Office, International Trade Center of Zaire, CNCI, Zaire Joint Transportation Office, ELUMAZ, DAIPEN, National Trading Company, and others.

Finally, the minister of labor, unskilled labor, and social security informed the Council of Ministers that the 16th session of the African labor ministers conference will start in Cairo on 19 April. Zaire will be represented at that conference by a high-ranking delegation led by His Excellency Mr. (Kishuemaya), the minister of labor, unskilled labor, and social security of the government of expanded national union and public salvation.

The cabinet, meeting which started at 1000, ended at 1930. Thank you. [end recording]

#### Explosives Arrest Detailed

AB1504154293 Kinshasa Tele-Zaire Television Network  
in French 1900 GMT 13 Apr 93

[Excerpts] A Belgian citizen was arrested at Ndjili Airport on 11 April in possession of explosives and other military equipment. This Belgian, who traveled from Ostende, Belgium, to Kinshasa aboard a cargo plane of the (IE-ACC) Airline, was interviewed by Tele-Zaire:

[Begin recording] [Unidentified reporter] The Belgian in question is named Eric Valey. He is 23, and has just graduated from the Belgian Bodyguard Training School. His end of training certificate was issued in late March. Shortly after his graduation, he met Stephane Belia, the owner of (Songiraud) Farm in Belgium and Zaire.

[Valey] Mr. Belia suggested that I visit his farm to see whether I would like to work on it. In addition to my personal effects, I packed my belongings in two trunks, one suitcase, and a black handbag. Mr. Belia asked me whether I would accept an additional parcel, and I asked him whether it was safe. He said yes, so I put the parcel in my trunk. We arrived at Ostende Airport, and I departed from there aboard a cargo plane. [passage omitted] I did not know the contents of the parcel, but I did recognize it.

[Reporter] The contents are what you can see there—ammunition, explosives, hunting powder, detonators, ropes, binoculars, and fatigues. [passage omitted] [end recording]

[Paris AFP in French at 1915 GMT on 14 April, in a Brazzaville-dated item, adds the following: "Questioned by Zairian Television, Mr. Valey stated that the parcel was given to him by a Zairian citizen living in Belgium, Mr. Stephane Belia. One of Mr. Belia's



employees was at the airport to receive the parcel. According to the television, this employee, who was also arrested, said that Mr. Belia had not told him about the contents of the parcel."]

[Paris AFP in French at 1849 GMT on 14 April, in a Brussels-dated item, reports: "Three Belgian citizens, apparently suspected of transporting ammunition, were arrested at Kinshasa Airport, Zaire, on 12 April and have been detained by the Zairian authorities, it was learned from the Belgian Ministry of Foreign Affairs on 14 April. Although the Belgian Government was not officially informed of these arrests, it has called on the Zairian authorities to allow the three people, who are being held in a prison in Kinshasa, to receive visits by Belgian Embassy representatives."]

#### **Uniform Purchase Arrests Explained**

*AB1704093093 Paris AFP in English 0214 GMT 17 Apr 93*

[Text] Brazzaville, April 17 (AFP)—Two staff members of the Belgian Embassy in Kinshasa have been arrested by military security "for purchasing Zairian Armed Forces uniforms," a government spokesman said on Zairian television Friday. The spokesman said Patrick Matagne, 28, and Bruno Van Outrin, 26, whose functions at the embassy were not specified, would be treated "according to international norms." Questioned on television, Van Outrin said they had been "trapped" Thursday after he and his colleague had expressed "admiration" for the army uniform and asked a Zairian junior officer if they could obtain one.

The junior officer had agreed to meet them in a working class district of Kinshasa and "I was surprised to see that he presented us with, instead of the single uniform, a bag containing several uniforms." The process of buying a uniform had not begun when the arrests were made, he said. The two Belgians had been in Zaire for a little over six months.

Last Sunday another Belgian national, Eric Valey, was arrested at Kinshasa's N'Djili Airport carrying explosives, detonators, ammunition, bulletproof jackets, and military uniforms, according to Zairian television. The government spokesman said Valey would be tried by a Zairian court. A commentator on Zairian television accused Belgium, the former colonial power here, of seeking to "create a climate of insecurity" in Zaire.

#### **'Troubled' Relations Viewed**

*AB1704150993 Kinshasa Tele-Zaire Television Network in French 1230 GMT 17 Apr 93*

[Excerpt] Two Belgian diplomats posted in Kinshasa were arrested on 16 April by security forces. They were Patrick Matagne, 28, and Bruno Van Outrin, 26. They were arrested for buying Zairian military uniforms. This is Tube Matu's report:

No need to say how troubled the relations between Kinshasa and Brussels have been in past years. The relations between the two countries entered a very critical phase some years ago. The root of the conflict is the lack of respect for the sovereignty of an independent state, the lack of tolerance, and the nonrecognition of the right of the Zairian people to self-determination.

The launching of the democratization process by Marshal Mobutu gave some Belgian circles the pretext for interfering in the internal affairs of Zaire. In Kinshasa, people want to know in the name of what kind of democracy and freedom of the press, a foreigner—be he a Belgian, for just one example—should give himself the right to challenge the leaders of a sovereign state on the legitimacy of their regime.

What makes this situation a very serious one is that this unfortunate maneuver is not limited to Brussels. Some Belgian circles threaten our country not only militarily but even to the extent of infiltrating men and equipment into Zaire. After the incredible arrest of Eric Valey at N'Djili Airport, who was carrying war weapons, ammunition, and explosives, it is now the turn of two Belgian diplomats in Kinshasa, Patrick and Bruno, to fall into the net of our security forces, who specialize in the arrest of people dealing in Zairian military uniforms.

What were they going to do with these military uniforms? We do not know yet, but while awaiting the eventual conclusions of our special services, we can at least denounce in the strongest terms the hate that the Kingdom of Belgium is using to make every effort to establish insecurity in Zaire. Just as everyone has the right to make his bed as he likes, no one has the right to impose his own views, his way of life, or his method of running the affairs of state on our country, regardless of the motives behind this attitude.

That is why, as the 21st century approaches, the people of Zaire are determined to play the role that is theirs in the community of nations by imposing their right to be different and to show dignity. Our past colonizers and their current lackeys have to be aware of this. The Presidency of the Republic has said more than once, quote, henceforth, Zaire will strictly enforce the Vienna Convention that regulates the behavior of the diplomatic corps on its territory, unquote. [passage omitted]

#### **Interior Ministry Discusses Shaba, Kasai Issue**

*AB1604124293 Kinshasa Voix du Zaire in French 1800 GMT 15 Apr 93*

[Text] The Shaba-Katanga issue was once again discussed a few minutes ago at the Ministry of Interior and Traditional Affairs, where Deputy Prime Minister (Bernard Kasusu Lajouma) presided over an important meeting. It was a working session attended by the ministers of higher education and social affairs, the vice ministers in charge of territorial administration and traditional affairs, as well as the governors of Shaba, Kasai Oriental, and Kasai Occidental.

According to our correspondent, Benoit Ngalamulume Munde, the discussions at the Ministry of Interior and Traditional Affairs focused on how to draw up practical guidelines to achieve reconciliation between the people of Shaba and Kasai. It was decided that the analysis and outcome of the situation will be the priority issue to be tackled by the Council of Ministers.

The true pacification of the Shaba Region depends essentially on concord and harmony between the various political and socioeconomic groups living in the region. This is contained in a statement made by the Christian Union for Democracy [UCD] in reaction to the reconciliation ceremony organized in Kinshasa last week between the Shaba and Kasai governors.

According to the statement released to the press by the UCD, the ethnic cleansing operation orchestrated in Shaba Province by Nguz A Karl-I-Bond's Union of Independent Federalists and Republicans [UFERI] cannot end without the respect of the rights and the sense of duty of each community. First, the responsibilities of each of the parties concerned should be outlined and a compensation plan should be drawn up for all the victims, the release further said. According to UCD, this sudden willingness to achieve peace in Shaba Province cannot become reality without taking the realities prevailing in the field into account. This means that it is Nguz A Karl-I-Bond's UFERI and its provincial chairman who are the root cause of the current crisis between the Kasai and Shaba communities.

**Prime Minister Discusses Measures To Revamp Economy**  
*AB1504120093 Kinshasa Tele-Zaire Television Network in French 1900 GMT 14 Apr 93*

[Excerpts] As you know, the prime minister's office believes that the national economy is in danger and all Zairians must contribute to save the country. Prime Minister Faustin Birindwa said this today to managing directors of Zairian companies, adding that the revamping of the economy will necessarily depend on a certain number of drastic measures to be taken in strict respect of the fundamental principles of good management, cooperation between enterprises, the depositing of company earnings at the National Bank, the closing of enterprises' foreign accounts, and the reestablishment of incentives for good management. This is the first phase. Other measures include the suppression of the tax exemption policy even for the government. Unqualified people will be forbidden to deal in currency. All this is explained in the minimum government program discussed today with managing directors at the prime minister's office. [passage omitted]

[Begin Birindwa recording] [passage omitted] All earnings will henceforth be deposited at the National Bank. If someone wants to buy or rent a boat from the National Transportation Office [ONATRA], he will have to go to the National Bank instead of paying the company's cashier directly. Afterwards he would return to ONATRA with a receipt for the boat. This measure has been taken to show that there is money in this country and that we are the ones who do not want to look for it. [end recording]



## Ethiopia

### General Aidid Expresses Confidence in Peace Plan

*EA1604221593 Addis Ababa Voice of Ethiopia in Amharic to Neighboring Countries 1600 GMT 16 Apr 93*

[Excerpt] General Farah Aidid, chairman of the United Somali Congress, has said that although there are some elements who do not want the Somali problem to be solved, the recent peace agreement signed here in Addis Ababa will be implemented. At a news conference held at Ghion Hotel yesterday, he said that based on the peace agreement signed by the 15 Somali political organizations to enable the establishment of a national transitional council, the first step is under way, which is to brief the people about the general contents of the agreement.

Gen. Aidid noted that his organization is doing everything possible to bring about peace and stability in the country. He said that based on the agreement to disarm, his organization had given up about 80 percent of its weapons. He also expressed his dissatisfaction with the multinational force led by the U.S. and the UN team in Somalia for not taking action against those organizations that are not respecting the agreement.

Responding to a question from REUTERS about his supporters being caught by U.S. soldiers while trying to invade a military camp near Kismaayo, Gen. Aidid said that the area was under the control of his organization and therefore there was no need to invade. He said the news about the arrest of his people was unfounded and far from the truth. [passage omitted]

## Kenya

### President Addresses Rally in Narok

*EA1604222593 Nairobi Kenya Broadcasting Corporation Network in English 1300 GMT 16 Apr 93*

[Excerpt] President Daniel arap Moi today said that land issues should not be mixed with politics and advised Kenyans of various ethnic groups who have settled together to cultivate better understanding and respect each other's values. The president said that land was a sensitive issue and matters relating to it should not be politicized, as it would spark off misunderstandings. President Moi was speaking at Narok Stadium where he addressed a massive rally.

The president, at the same time, told the police to be vigilant and ensure that no one took the law into their hands. Saying that each tribe had its own value, President Moi advised tribes such as Kalenjins, Kisiis, and Kikuyus and others who have settled in Maasai ancestral land to respect the views of their hosts. He said the same case should apply to other parts of the country where different tribes have settled in areas where one tribe was predominant.

President Moi called on leaders of all political parties to apply for licenses before planning any public rally, and should not use threat and defiance. The president said KANU [Kenya African National Union] stood for peace and would continue to lead under the same principles. He called on all communities residing in Narok District to work towards restoring peace and continue to live in harmony as before. President Moi said any person wishing to hold a leadership position should look for it peacefully and not through force and arrogance.

On the civil service, President Moi said each individual in the government was responsible for his activities and added no one should blame the government for the faults of an individual. Saying that corruption undermined the wellbeing of a nation, the president once again asked wananchi [citizens] to report cases of corruption so that disciplinary action could be taken against the offenders. The president thanked wananchi in Narok District for their massive support which led to KANU's victory and himself in the last general elections. The president said since the country was experiencing economic hardship, farmers should intensify food production to ensure the country was self-sufficient in its food requirements. [passage omitted]

## Somalia

### Prime Minister Comments on Reuniting North, South

*NC1904083493 Cairo Voice of the Arabs in Arabic 0610 GMT 19 Apr 93*

[Interview with Prime Minister Omar Arteh Ghalib, in Riyadh, by Fawzi al-Jundi, in Cairo, carried in the "Dialogue From Afar" program; date not given—recorded]

[Excerpt] [passage omitted] [al-Jundi] Mr. Ghalib, you took part recently in several national reconciliation conferences, both the preparatory ones held inside Somalia and the comprehensive national reconciliation conference held in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia. Reports say that the participants decided to form a transitional government until elections are held in Somalia. As a Somali official, who took part in these conferences and how do you view these efforts for national reconciliation?

[Ghalib] There are two basic points that emerged from the Addis Ababa national reconciliation conference. First, there was a positive step toward reaching a final solution. Second, the conference in Addis Ababa was only concerned with southern Somalia. As you know, the Republic of Somalia is composed of two former republics, British Somaliland and Italian Somaliland. Everyone in Somalia, the Arab World, and Africa knows

that I am not only committed to Somali unity but also to comprehensive Arab unity and African unity. However, there is something we cannot ignore, namely that the unity between the independent south and north Somali territories was brought about by the initiative of the Somali people in 1960. There are political and administrative mistakes that we must study in depth and resolve, otherwise there will be no stability or security in Somalia. This is obvious. The Arab World, especially the Arab media....[pauses] I urge the Voice of the Arabs to send a correspondent or delegation to northern Somalia to gauge the feelings of these people, who wanted unity in 1960 and who now want to stand on their own two feet. If the Somali people in the north and the south desire unity, then this should be achieved on an equal footing—that is, between the two republics—and thus turn the cycle back to 1960. There was no treaty then, no official treaty. The people were enthusiastic and did not carry any documents. Grave political and administrative mistakes were committed to the extent that former President Siad Barre's planes used to take off from Hargissa Airport to bomb the city itself. When I returned there, I was very happy to come back to my homeland and my birthplace after a 10-year absence. At the same time, I regretted and was upset by what had happened. I am sorry to say that Arab media did not convey what happened in Hargissa to the Arabs and the outside world. The whole city was destroyed, brother Fawzi.

I am sure that some of my Somali, Arab, and African friends will be shocked to hear me talk about the Republic of Northern Somalia, which means the secession of the north from the south, but I cannot ignore the present situation in Somalia. There must be justice. Unity will be restored when this justice is brought about. [passage omitted]

#### **Botswana President Masire Arrives in Mogadishu**

*MB1604181993 Gaborone Radio Botswana Network in English 1610 GMT 16 Apr 93*

[Text] The president, Sir Ketumile Masire, arrived in Mogadishu, Somalia this afternoon. The president was

met at the Mogadishu Airport by the commander of the Botswana Defense Force [BDF], Lieutenant General Seretse Khama Ian Khama, the UN special representative in Somalia, and other military officials.

At the airport the president inspected the guard of honor mounted by the Pakistani regiment on behalf of the United Nations. Still at the airport, Sir Ketumile met Private Matthews of the Botswana Defense Force, whose legs were amputated after he was hit by an explosive. Private Matthews is on his way home after being discharged from an American military hospital in Mogadishu.

Sir Ketumile has been holding talks with senior military officials of the Nigerian and Zimbabwean contingents and is expected to pay a courtesy call on the United Nations commander and visit BDF projects in Bardera tomorrow, before flying back home.

#### **Tanzania**

##### **Deputy Prime Minister Orders Local Imam's Arrest**

*EA1804185593 Dar es Salaam Radio Tanzania External Service in English 1600 GMT 18 Apr 93*

[Text] The minister for home affairs and deputy prime minister, Honorable Augustine Mrema, has ordered the arrest of the imam of Mtoro mosque in Dar es Salaam, Shaykh Kasim Bin Juma, for police interrogation over an attack a week ago on a number of pork butcheries by people alleged by Hon. Mrema to be Muslim fundamentalists. Hon. Mrema gave the order today during an official inauguration of a police post at Mburahati in Kinondoni District. Hon. Mrema said Shaykh Kasim will be prosecuted if police investigations showed the shaykh was involved in one way or another in attacks on pork butcheries. Shaykh Kasim is reported to be in Arusha after medical treatment in a Nairobi hospital in Kenya last month.

**ANC, Allies Announce Mass Action Program***MB1604145693 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1445  
GMT 16 Apr 93*

[Text] Johannesburg April 16 SAPA—The African National Congress [ANC] and its allies the South African Communist Party [SACP] and Congress of South African Trade Unions [COSATU] on Friday announced the launch of a programme of mass action to pressure democracy negotiators to announce an election date by the end of May. The alliance will also demand the installation of a transitional executive council as well as "deep-reaching multiparty control of all armed forces in our country".

The first phase of mass action will start on Tuesday April 20 and continue through to the end of the month. The action will take the form of demonstrations and protest marches. The possibility of work stayaways was still under discussion by the alliance.

The second phase of mass action will start on May 1 and continue till the end of May. The alliance said "the second phase would assess the extent to which our demands have been met".

COSATU's General Secretary Jay Naidoo said any attempt to prevent people from participating in legal marches, demonstrations and pickets would be ignored and defied by the people. He said this included regions that had been declared unrest areas. He said the decision to declare the regions unrest areas was a unilateral decision taken by State President F W de Klerk.

Mr Naidoo said "the rallying call to our people is: Be militant, be disciplined".

The alliance denied the call for mass action could spark off more violence.

ANC General Secretary Cyril Ramaphosa said at a news conference in Johannesburg: "We are radicals, we are a radical alliance born out of the situation in the country." Mr Ramaphosa denied claims the alliance was taking advantage of the assassination of South African Communist Party General Secretary Chris Hani to push for an election date.

The alliance strongly criticised the government's lack of response to an alleged hit-lists of the Wit Wolwe [White Wolves], a militant group of white supremacists. According to reports this week, Wit Wolwe spokesman Johan Steyn said the organisation had a hit-list topped by South African Communist Party Chairman Joe Slovo.

Mr Slovo said the government should have acted on these allegations.

**President Calls Plan 'Unjustified'***MB1704062093 Johannesburg SAPA in English 2223  
GMT 16 Apr 93*

[SAPA PR Wire Service, issued by South African Communication Service on 16 April: "Statement by the state president, F.W. de Klerk"]

[Text] I view the decision by the African National Congress-South African Communist Party-Congress of South African Trade Unions alliance regarding the mass action, as irresponsible and unjustified.

The government is and remains committed to negotiations. It will not allow itself to be blackmailed. We will take appropriate steps based on the need to maintain order and to protect the interests of all South Africans.

I want to appeal to all to remain calm despite provocative utterances by some political spokesmen.

The minister of constitutional development will immediately deal with the untenability of the announced mass action in a statement, and I will react in more detail within the next few days.

**Meyer Says Action Unnecessary***MB1704061593 Johannesburg SAPA in English 2056  
GMT 16 Apr 93*

[Text] Cape Town April 16 SAPA—Mass action campaigns to force the establishment of a Transitional Executive Council (TEC) and to set a date for an election were irresponsible as these issues were to be negotiated at the multiparty conference, Constitutional Development Minister Roelf Meyer said on Friday [16 April]. Mr Meyer was responding to the African National Congress [ANC]-led alliance's announcement on Friday that mass action campaigns were to be undertaken to force the government to announce an election date before the end of May.

In a statement Mr Meyer said the government had on Thursday stressed the need for negotiators at the multiparty conference to pay attention to the TEC and its speedy implementation. The government had also stressed that an election date could only be established once agreements concerning the TEC and interim constitutional measures had been reached.

"Mass action to drive these points home are therefore totally unnecessary. The time for, and supposed necessity of, mass action has long since passed," Mr Meyer said. He added that the issues could only be settled through negotiations.

"This process is already visibly and successfully in motion and the government as well as other parties, including the ANC, have repeatedly avowed their support for its speedy conclusion. All South Africans are pinning their hopes on speedy progress being made in peaceful negotiations. The ANC and its allies should not through irresponsible demands jeopardise these hopes.



"Public threats and demands, mass actions and the accompanying violence have never in the past aided the settlement process and will not do so in the future. The politics of negotiations is the only viable recipe," Mr Meyer concluded.

**Students Plan 'Mass Action'**

*MB1704063893 Johannesburg SAPA in English 2154 GMT 16 Apr 93*

[Text] Johannesburg April 16 SAPA—University students countrywide will embark on mass action protests to instill "a spirit of ungovernability and mass defiance within the youth of South Africa". The actions, including boycotts, sit-ins, pickets, blocking national roads and demonstrations would begin on April 20, the day after assassinated South African Communist Party General Secretary Chris Hani's funeral, said South African Students Congress [SASCO] President Robinson Ramaite.

They would continue until the beginning of May when the programme would be assessed. "These actions are also aimed at pushing forward our demands (namely) the immediate establishment of a national negotiating forum on education and a national funding scheme for students," Mr Ramaite said in a statement on Friday.

**IFP Responds to ANC Plan**

*MB1704134293 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1253 GMT 17 Apr 93*

[SAPA PR Wire Service, issued by the office of the Inkatha Freedom Party's (IFP) president on 17 April]

[Text] We the members of the Central Committee of the Inkatha Freedom Party resolve:

1. To reiterate the condemnation expressed by the president of the Inkatha Freedom Party, Dr Mangosuthu Buthelezi, of all forms of violence as methods of political action.

The assassination of SACP [South African Communist Party] Secretary-General, Mr Chris Hani is a product of a climate of violence which has already claimed the lives of more than 250 IFP leaders. This climate of violence will be exacerbated by resorting to mass action which the ANC [African National Congress] /SACP/COSATU [Congress of South African Trade Unions] alliance has planned for the next two months.

We further resolve:

2. To reject the ANC/SACP/COSATU alliance plan to use violence and mass action to hi-jack the negotiation process and unilaterally impose a constituent assembly and make demands which will prevent the establishment of true federalism in South Africa.

We find it unacceptable that the forthcoming negotiations designed to determine the essential structure of the future South Africa should be conducted under threats of blackmail and intimidation.

The IFP is irrevocably committed to the cause of federalism and pluralism and issues a nation-wide call to all South Africans to come together to insist that democracy-building in our country follows the path of genuine multi-party negotiations and leads to the establishment of a federal republic of South Africa.

We are determined not to allow the ANC/SACP/COSATU alliance to cynically manipulate this critical process for its own ends at this juncture.

We refuse to accept a quick-fix date for the holding of elections for a constituent assembly and the establishment of a transitional executive council in the absence of full multi-party agreement on the conditions which are necessary to establish true and long-lasting freedom, peace and democracy in South Africa.

We believe the ANC/SACP/COSATU alliance are attempting to hold the entire multi-party negotiating process to ransom and that all democrats in South Africa must reject the tactics being employed by the alliance for their own party political gain.

The IFP commits itself to protect the rights of all South Africans to disassociate themselves from mass action and their right to continue with their daily lives, including their employment, education and right of free movement in any region of South Africa. The IFP demands that the South African Government, which bears legal responsibility for the maintenance of law and order, should take adequate measures for the protection of all citizens and their property, and ensures that people can go unhindered about their daily lives.

As for the IFP, we are determined to take whatever steps are required to protect our own members.

The IFP warns against any further disruption to the economic and social fabric of south africa. We believe that the ANC/SACP/COSATU alliance is being grossly irresponsible in subjecting the economy to further and damaging mass action.

**De Klerk Interviewed on Violence, Mass Action**

*MB1804203793 Johannesburg SABC TV 1 Network in English 1815 GMT 18 Apr 93*

[Interview with President F.W. de Klerk by South African Broadcasting Corporation Correspondent Lester Venter, in the Cape Town parliamentary studio, on the "Agenda" program; italicized passages in Afrikaans—live]

[Text] [Venter] *Mr. President, good evening.*

[De Klerk] *Good evening.*

[Venter] *Mr. President, our discussion will be mainly in English, but to begin with—Afrikaans. Before we talk about the ANC [African National Congress] mass action campaign, I want to touch on the issue of rightwing extremism. Two people have been shot by a rightwing*

activist in Vanderbijlpark. The spokesman of the so-called White Wolves says openly that after Mr. Hani, Mr. Slovo will be next. Equally openly, members of organizations such as the AWB [Afrikaner Resistance Movement] carry rifles, weapons in public. Do you not fear a cycle of violence? What can the government—or what should the government do about that?

[De Klerk] There is a risk of violence from the rightwing sector, and the government is very aware of this, and it will act just as sternly against this as it would act against violence from any other sector. Laws will be strictly applied. The carrying of weapons is strictly controlled. There is now legislation before Parliament concerning strengthening punishment against those found guilty of the illegal possession of weapons, and the law in this regard will be closely applied. The police have shown that they will not hesitate to act, also against rightwing violence, and the quick arrest of the person who apparently committed the senseless murder you mentioned is proof of this.

[Venter] You talk about the illegal possession of weapons, but the possession and indeed carrying in public of even legal weapons—is that not also a threat to peace under present circumstances?

[De Klerk] Legislation also contains prescriptions on how weapons may be carried in public, and those prescriptions will also be strictly applied. Further, we are working on the issue of a proclamation concerning the carrying of all dangerous weapons, under specified circumstances, and you can be assured that it is also receiving our urgent attention.

[Venter] Why is this legislation being introduced so late?

[De Klerk] Well, we have always had good legislation in this regard, but as circumstances develop, one has to adapt. I think we all hoped at this stage in the process that there would be so much progress in negotiations, and that the success of negotiations—because we have already achieved so much success—would find homage in a calmer atmosphere. It is therefore a pity that this inflammatory atmosphere is being created by certain people, and we must adapt to this, and we will not hesitate to adapt to this. I want to say that the perception that the government is not in control is refuted by the facts before us. The government is in control of the situation in South Africa, just as the American Government is in charge in America, and the German Government in Germany. To be in charge does not mean that no incidents will take place. In other countries in the world there are radical elements, dangerous elements who lose control at times. Then there is a test: Are the government's forces, the security forces, stationed in such a manner that they act effectively? Over the past weekend, the past week, I think the police force, assisted by the Army, has proven, yes, that they can handle the situation effectively; and they deserve praise and thanks and appreciation from all South Africans for the manner in which they maintained basic safety.

[Venter] You talk about control, and excuse me if I am pressing on this point, but is that struggle, or that search for control, not 50 percent lost, possibly, if a person walks, during an explosive situation such as a protest march in the city center, with a rifle?

[De Klerk] There is a serious situation created by large masses at a gathering. The problem ... [changes thought] that could be a problem, that you have mentioned, it can also be a problem created by the masses. We have.... [changes thought] The damage caused during the recent march, was caused by participants in the march. Under such circumstances the police take disciplinary action against such people and they try—and it is their strategy to diffuse provocative situations—and for that reason they will not hesitate to diffuse situations—they are doing this in practice—to diffuse provocation under these circumstances, no matter which sector this comes from, so that the cause of the provocation is removed. This will be our approach.

[Venter] Mr. President, let's turn to the broader picture, the ANC launches itself on a program of six weeks of mass action. What is your view of what is motivating the ANC into such a strategy?

[De Klerk] Well, I don't want to analyze their motives; their motives have been stated as a channeling of anger, the stated objective of the planned mass action does not make sense. There's a perception apparently that the government has to be pressurized toward the installation of a transitional executive council. It is not true. That has already been agreed upon a long time ago, and we are as anxious as anybody else to settle co-responsibility with regard to the matters which will be the functions and the duty of that transitional executive council. Our own time schedule provides for installation of a transitional executive council in exactly the time frame which is now demanded. There's no need to demand it. We are as anxious as anybody else to reach that goal.

The same applies to an election date. We want an election as soon as possible, but an election date will have to be settled in multiparty negotiations, and in terms of existing agreements that will be the duty basically of the transitional executive council with an electoral commission, and with all the mechanisms which will be at its disposal. Therefore, it doesn't make sense to exercise pressure to attain something which everybody wants to attain as soon as possible. The solution lies not in pressure, especially under such volatile circumstances as we have, the solution lies in moving forward as expeditiously as is humanly possible with negotiations so that negotiation can produce the results which we all want to produce.

[Venter] I would like to take up two points in your reply, starting with the ANC giving us a rationale for the mass action, which is the expression of anger, which undoubtedly is there. But nevertheless, you as a politician, do you see an element of political strategy in that decision?

[De Klerk] I think yes, there is some political strategy involved in it, and I must say I find it unfortunate.

[Venter] What would that strategy be in your view?

[De Klerk] The strategy would be to create the impression that progress is made because of pressure exercised, instead of attaining the progress through real fundamental and bona fide negotiation. Now, especially under present circumstances, I do not think it is the time to focus primarily on rights. We must now focus on responsibility because every right carries with it a responsibility, and we need all political leaders to accept co-responsibility for managing this volatile situation in such a way that we won't have eruptions of violence. There's a tremendous risk of that at the moment.

[Venter] Is it your view then that the strategy of mass action amounts to irresponsibility if you're making a call for responsibility?

[De Klerk] It is my view that mass action over a long period as stated, while we fully recognize the right to protest, the right for mass demonstration, we took the initiative in September 89 to legalize that and to make it possible. I think the circumstances dictate that any such efforts should be constricted and contained and should not run over such a long period. It will further undermine confidence. We need confidence to be built and extended, because South Africa and all its people needs investments, needs investment confidence. Long drawn-out mass action holds a serious risk of further destroying confidence.

[Venter] Let's look at the second part of your previous reply, the transitional executive council that will involve joint control of the security forces and the setting of an election date before the end of May. Now you're saying that these are demands for issues that have already been built into the negotiating process, it's in fact....

[De Klerk, interrupting] It's part of a framework of the agreements reached.

[Venter] So what is that, tell us. The ANC could not have made these demands, Mr. Ramaphosa could not have verbalized these demands without knowing what you have just said? What must his thinking be?

[De Klerk] I think his thinking has been demonstrated in a number of statements by various spokesmen and women on behalf of the ANC, and that is, if one is to analyze it on a positive basis, that they want to channel the volatility and the energy which we have at the moment and that they see that as an outlet for activity. In that sense of the word, yes, it is sometimes necessary to channel energy and anger, but long drawn-out actions will on the other hand let loose anger from other sources. There is anger when people are disrupted, when the ordinary man in the street is prevented from earning a living, when he cannot buy when he wants to buy, when

he cannot work when he wants to go to work. It releases another form of anger, and what we now need to do is to defuse anger.

[Venter] Well on that very point—defusing—the government's role in this. Now, the ANC launches itself on a program of action and it would appear, and the criticism certainly is leveled, that the government is meeting the ANC's action with words—comments on what it does—express disapproval, and there is a perception that the government simply isn't doing enough, that it's losing the high ground to the ANC in this exercise.

[De Klerk] Well it is simply not true that we are just reacting with words. We have, from a security point of view, our security forces properly in place, spread out across the country. For other reasons we called up thousands and thousands of national servicemen in an effort to once and for all bring stability to the country. We are therefore well placed. That's not words, it's deeds. Secondly, the police are cooperating closely with organizers of events in order to avoid violence and disruption, and an eruption of lawlessness and unrest.

[Venter] If I may....

[De Klerk, interrupting] Thirdly, it is fundamentally important that we should ensure that mass action takes place within the framework of the law. The Goldstone Commission has issued a preliminary report on that. It is necessary that application should be made, that routes should be discussed, that marshals should be in place, and on all, that there is active cooperation between the police and the organizers, and therefore, I want to say that the public need not be concerned. We will manage whatever takes place, within the framework of the law....

[Venter, interrupting] Are you....

[De Klerk, continuing] And that is not just words.

[Venter] Are you under pressure from members of your party to take a stronger stance and a harder line of action?

[De Klerk] Well not from members of my party, in the sense of my caucus, but there is a widespread public reaction, the calls that come in to my office—what my friends tell me, what their friends tell them. Yes, there is anxiety, widespread anxiety. There is also anger. There is also almost a reaction that they want to see some kragdadigheid [show of force], some strong arm action. We say that under circumstances such as the circumstances we have in our country at the moment, all leaders, and that applies to the government as well, must guard against over-reaction, because if we get a domino effect of action, reaction, counter-reaction, then the volatility will, instead of being dissipated, will increase and become even more serious, but that does not mean that there shouldn't be firm application of the law—that the government will assure, that in an impartial way, guarding the life and property of all South Africans.



[Venter] You're saying that you believe that your response, and the response of your government is adequate to provide a lightning rod for the anger and anxiety that's been expressed, from the other side as it were?

[De Klerk] Well, adequate is a relative term. I am open to advice as to what more we should do as long as that does not mean that we just become kragdadig for the sake of kragdadigheid. I must do what I believe is right for the country. I don't believe it's in the interest of South Africa to call out a new state of emergency, to once again put a ban on all sorts of organizations. I think it will be a step backwards, but if circumstances deteriorate then it is the government's duty—and I'm not threatening now with the state of emergency, or anything—it is the government's duty to then take further steps, and there are such steps which we can take. We are monitoring the situation on a daily basis, almost on an hourly basis.

[Venter] That includes tomorrow, obviously.

[De Klerk] Yes, we have an operation room, where all the information is fed in. I'm in constant contact, and so are the relevant ministers. Things don't just happen. We are well organized and well placed to act, if it becomes necessary. What we must now, however, concentrate on, is to defuse the situation.

[Venter] Mr. President, thank you very much, and we're from Cape Town. Thanks to the people in Johannesburg.

#### **De Klerk at Parliament Appeals for Calm**

*MB1904133193 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1304 GMT 19 Apr 93*

[Text] Parliament April 19 SAPA—Chris Hani's death had plunged South Africa into crisis, the state president, Mr F W de Klerk, said on Monday.

In appeal for calm in introducing debate on his budget vote, he said leaders of the "peace-loving majority of South Africans" faced the challenge of doing something tangible to restrain the anger and break the destructive pattern of violence.

He also called for the early resumption of multi-party negotiations and condemned the ANC/COSATU/SACP [African National Congress/Congress of South African Trade Unions/South African Communist Party] alliance's recently-announced mass action programme, which he said could set the stage for further violence, looting and disorder.

Introducing debate on his budget vote, Mr de Klerk said Mr Hani's assassination had revealed in the starkest terms the dangers which confronted South Africa when passion and violence were allowed to determine events, instead of negotiations and reason.

"Mr Hani and I were at opposite poles of the political debate in SA. I deeply disagree with the policies and solutions which he supported.

"However, he had abandoned violence and was committed to negotiations and a peaceful resolution of our problems."

He had deep sympathy for Mr Hani's family and friends, and had conveyed his condolences to them.

"I believe I speak on behalf of Parliament as a whole in doing it again now," he said.

Mr Hani's death had unleashed radical forces at all ends of the political spectrum and had complicated the task of responsible leaders in exercising restraint and control.

Two weeks ago the country had been characterised by hope and good expectations, but this was now being overshadowed by concern and anger, and the multi-party negotiating process and the economy were in the firing line.

"Emotions which vary from anger to fear, from aggression to despair, are threatening to destroy the hopes of all peace-loving South Africans.

"We dare not allow that. We dare not play into the hands of either spokesmen on the left or the right who are trying to thwart the negotiating and peace process."

Mr de Klerk said he appealed to the peace-loving majority of South Africans not to allow themselves to be carried away on a road of "devouring emotion" that would lead to growing conflict.

They should support the security forces in maintaining law and order, which they were able to do in a sensible and legitimate manner.

"Curb your emotions, remain balanced and stay calm. That is the sensible way."

The solution to the pattern of violence and murders lay within the grasp of leaders taking part in the negotiating process, and in the sincere and methodical implementation of all the elements of the National Peace Accord.

It lay in strengthening the peace accord, in the moderation of language and the cessation of inciting, irresponsible political attacks and unfounded charges.

More than anything else, it lay in the early resumption of, and progress with, the multi-party negotiations.

It certainly did not lie in the resumption of an extended mass action campaign for the next six weeks, as recently announced by the ANC/COSATU/SACP alliance.

A further drawn-out programme of mass demonstrations in the present climate could only exacerbate the situation.

It could set the stage for further violence, looting and disorder.

It would further undermine national and international confidence in the economy, and would damage the prospects for a better life for hundreds of thousands of South Africans.

It could further polarise South Africans at a time when it was essential that they should all be rallying around the political centre.

"The reasons given for the resumption of drawn-out mass action are specious. Mass action over a long period will not defuse tension or anger. It will release new tension and anger."

**Government Not Sending Representative to Hani Funeral**

*MB1804192093 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1850  
GMT 18 Apr 93*

[Text] Cape Town April 18 SAPA—The South African Government is not going to send an official representative to attend slain South African Communist Party General Secretary Chris Hani's funeral on Monday.

State President F W de Klerk's office said in a statement on Sunday: "In reaction to a number of enquiries it is confirmed that, after wide consultation and having taken into account all surrounding circumstances, the government has decided not to send an official representative to the late Mr Hani's funeral.

"The government has already expressed its condolences in an appropriate manner during the past week," the statement said.

**19 Districts Declared Weekend Unrest Areas**

*MB1604114593 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1107  
GMT 16 Apr 93*

[Text] Pretoria April 16 SAPA—Nineteen magisterial districts on the Witwatersrand are to be declared unrest areas this weekend in a bid to prevent violence seen earlier this week, police confirmed on Friday. The areas are: Johannesburg, Germiston, Randburg, Boksburg, Benoni, Brakpan, Springs, Alberton, Heidelberg, Kempton Park, Krugersdorp, Randfontein, Vanderbijlpark, Vereeniging, Meyerton, Nigel, Delmas, Westonaria and Balfour. It is understood the move is opposed by representatives of the National Peace Accord.

**Johannesburg Marchers Present Memorandum**

*MB1704133193 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1246  
GMT 17 Apr 93*

[Text] Johannesburg April 17 SAPA—Up to 40,000 people converged on John Vorster Square police headquarters in Johannesburg on Saturday to present a memorandum addressed to President F.W. de Klerk and commemorate slain SA Communist Party [SACP] leader Chris Hani.

The march by tens of thousands of protesters through Johannesburg's city streets to the police headquarters

was relatively peaceful, with only isolated incidents of windows being broken along the route and vehicles being vandalised. A few people were reported injured in bottle throwing and other incidents. Police also arrested a number of people for public violence.

The march was organised by the African National Congress [ANC]/SACP/Congress of SA Trade Unions [COSATU] alliance. The crowd numbers were well short of alliance predictions that 150,000 people would attend.

Most Johannesburg businesses closed before 10am to avoid the mass action, despite the guarantee offered by ANC Secretary General Cyril Ramaphosa on Friday evening that proceedings would be devoid of any violence.

Once at John Vorster Square, ANC PWV [Pretoria, Witwatersrand, Vereeniging] Chairman Tokyo Sexwale read the memorandum aloud, reiterating demands issued by the alliance on Friday. These included demands for:

- the announcement of an election date for a constituent assembly before the end of May;
- the setting up of a transitional executive council also by the end of May; and
- joint control of the security forces.

Mr Sexwale, reading from the memorandum, said the death of Mr Hani was seen by the "majority of the people" as a direct attack on the alliance. He said Mr Hani's assassination was a deliberate attempt to weaken the ANC and its allies.

The memorandum was later handed over to Brigadier Cornelius de Wit of John Vorster Square by COSATU Deputy General Secretary Sam Shilowa. He was accompanied by the SACP's Ronnie Kasrils. Brig de Wit and Mr Shilowa did not shake hands but the policeman thanked the COSATU leader.

Mr Shilowa said the next time they came back to John Vorster Square it would be to get answers from the police on the demands stated in the memorandum.

International observers from the United Nations, European Community, Organisation of African Unity and the Commonwealth observed the protests.

The marchers started dispersing from John Vorster Square in the early afternoon. Mr Sexwale told the crowd that while protesters had "the right to occupy Johannesburg", he appealed to them to be disciplined. He called on them to prepare themselves for Mr Hani's funeral on Monday.

The large crowd dispersed in all directions, with a large knot proceeding east up Market Street. An air force force helicopter hovered overhead.

**Details on Memorandum**

*MB1704135093 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1301  
GMT 17 Apr 93*

[Text] Johannesburg April 17 SAPA—The memorandum delivered to John Vorster Square police headquarters by thousands of marchers in Johannesburg on Saturday blamed President F.W. de Klerk and his government for the assassination of SA Communist Party [SACP] leader Chris Hani.

Six demands, including setting a date for constituent assembly elections and establishing a transitional executive council before the end of May, were made in the memorandum, received by a senior police officer.

The demands, addressed to Mr de Klerk at Tuynhuys in Cape Town, were made by the PWV [Pretoria, Witwatersrand, Vereeniging] regions of the African National Congress [ANC] and the SACP, the Congress of SA Trade Unions [COSATU], and the SA National Civics Organisation's Southern Transvaal Region.

Other demands were for joint control of all security forces, independent and transparent investigations and inquiries into Mr Hani's death and Wednesday's shooting of protesters at Soweto's Protea police station.

The declaration of unrest areas should also be lifted.

The memorandum said Mr Hani's assassination had plunged South Africa into a deeper and unprecedented crisis.

Millions of South Africans, black and white throughout the country, had demonstrated their grief and anger at the horrendous deed, embarking on disciplined mass action through stayaways, marches and other protest actions.

"Your government has once again chosen a path of confrontation in responding to this present crisis, such as the declaration of unrest areas. We condemn in the strongest terms such display of insensitivity and callousness by your government and its security apparatus, in particular the murder of Comrade Sam Tambani and other peaceful protesters in Soweto by the SA Police."

The country was still in the grip of a racist minority regime, with the majority of people still voteless, millions unemployed, and many remaining homeless and faced with the stark reality of poverty and starvation.

"The education of the majority of black children is in shambles. The public health system is on the verge of total collapse (and) the deliberate policies of the apartheid system continue to destroy the fabric of our society.

"Leaders of our organisation are assassinated in many parts of our country. The death squads and other covert operations continue to operate despite your assurances... that they have been disbanded.

"We hold you and your government responsible for the death of our leader Comrade Chris Hani."

The memorandum said Mr Hani's assassination was perceived by the majority as an attack by Mr de Klerk's government on the ANC, SACP, COSATU and their allies.

"We are convinced that the assassination is a deliberate attempt to weaken the democratic forces, derail the process of democratisation and the progress towards peace.

"There can be no solution of the present crisis unless the negotiation process can bring an end to white minority rule."

**ANC Member Addresses Crowd**

*MB1704111393 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1102  
GMT 17 Apr 93*

[Text] Johannesburg Apr 17 SAPA—The murder of SA Communist Party [SACP] leader Chris Hani was on the hands of the government, African National Congress NEC [National Executive Committee] member Cheryl Carolus told a roaring crowd in central Johannesburg on Saturday morning. "The onus is on him (President F.W. de Klerk) to prove to us that the security forces were not involved," Ms Carolus said.

Ms Carolus also hit out at Law and Order Ministry spokesman Captain Craig Kotze for his political statements. "He is a war monger who must go," she said. She urged the crowd to continue "the fight on the ground".

SACP PWV [Pretoria, Witwatersrand, Vereeniging] Region Chairman Gwede Mantashe said "mere negotiations" were not enough to put pressure on the government. He said liberation movement's regional offices were now going to take responsibility for mass action.

"We are not going to wait for orders from the ANC head office and the ANC leadership must come and correct mistakes on the ground".

COSATU [Congress of South African Trade Unions] Deputy General Secretary Sam Shilowa condemned media coverage of the Hani affair. He said prior to Mr Hani's murder newspapers had labelled him a war monger, but were now calling him a man of peace. "We do not accept their propaganda," Mr Shilowa said.

Thousands of ANC tripartite alliance supporters participated in a march which set off from the SACP's Johannesburg offices for John Vorster Square police headquarters where a memorandum protesting against Mr Hani's death is to be presented.



**Demonstrators March in Pretoria**

MB1704122093 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1152  
GMT 17 Apr 93

[Text] Pretoria April 17 SAPA—About 2,500 African National Congress, Communist Party [SACP] and Congress of South African Trade Unions' supporters staged a peaceful march to SA Police headquarters in Pretoria on Saturday to hand over a list of demands addressed to President F.W. de Klerk. Though extensive security arrangements were made, with armed troops lining the streets and barbed-wire rolled out in front of shut and deserted shops in the CBD [central business district], no incidents were reported.

The well-behaved crowd proceeded peacefully behind a line of goose-stepping SACP-banner bearers to Wachthuys, where ANC regional chairman Mathole Motshega handed the list of demands to Col Abrie Burger for forwarding to President de Klerk. The demands are an election date for a constituent assembly to be announced before the end of May, a TEC [transitional executive council] to be set up by the same time, joint control of the security forces, independent investigations into SACP leader Chris Hani's death and the Protea police station shooting, and the lifting of unrest areas.

Mr Motshega told the crowd in front of Wachthuys that the "racist regime" should be held responsible for Mr Hani's death, and that people would not be safe until they themselves had taken power. He said that more marches may be staged through Pretoria in coming weeks.

Presenting the memo, he told Col Burger it would be the last memo to be handed over, and the next time the crowd would arrive to "renovate the police station to take over."

Other speakers told the crowd that President de Klerk was the "chief warlord," and that mass action should result in him "leaving through the exit gate". People should defy any state of emergency, they said. If Mr de Klerk did not respond to the demands within seven days, people would "occupy the city".

Shopkeepers in the CBD, fearful of a repeat of the mayhem in Cape Town on Wednesday, locked their businesses.

**Conservative MP Detained for Hani Murder**

MB1704192793 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1855  
GMT 17 Apr 93

[Text] Johannesburg April 17 SAPA—Law and Order Minister Hernus Kriel on Saturday night confirmed that senior Conservative Party [CP] member Clive Derby-Lewis has been detained as a suspect in the murder of South African Communist Party General Secretary Chris Hani.

"The South African Police arrested Mr Clive Derby-Lewis on Saturday as a suspect in the murder case of Mr Chris Hani," Mr Kriel said in a statement in Afrikaans.

"The arrest followed intensive questioning of (suspect) Mr (Janusz) Walus and continuous investigations by a team of detectives assigned to the case."

Mr Walus was arrested within minutes of the assassination of Mr Hani after a neighbour who witnessed the murder had contacted the police.

"Since then the media and other people have openly speculated that the refusal by Mr Walus to co-operate with the police was a pretext by the police to hide the truth," the statement by Mr Kriel continued.

"I want to categorically state that I find speculation of this nature unacceptable," Mr Kriel said.

"The police are doing everything in their capacity to uncover all the facts.

"Because this matter is in the hands of the attorney-general of the Witwatersrand (Mr Klaus von Lieres and Wicklau), no further details can be made known," the minister's statement added.

Dr Pieter Mulder, MP for Schweizer-Reineke and official CP spokesman, said he was not in a position to respond as he did not know whether Mr Derby-Lewis had been arrested on a charge or just taken in for questioning.

He said he had asked Mr Derby-Lewis about alleged connections with the Walus brothers and had got the clear impression from him that it was a distant contact some time ago. "I got the clear impression from Clive that he did not know them well," Dr Mulder said.

"Of course the reality in this country is that a man is innocent until proven guilty."

"Mr Derby-Lewis Should appear in court on Monday," Witwatersrand police spokesman Brig Frans Malherbe said on Saturday night. Under South African law a suspect detained has to appear in court within 48 hours, Brig Malherbe explained.

"He will obviously be charged first and then appear in court," he added.

**Contact With Walus Noted**

MB1704200593 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1942  
GMT 17 Apr 93

[By Pierre Claassen]

[Text] Cape Town April 17 SAPA—Clive Derby-Lewis, former nominated MP and Conservative Party [CP] president's councillor, was the head of a self-established organisation for English-speaking CP supporters to which he recruited Mr Chris Hani's alleged assassin Janusz Walus and his brother.

Mr Derby-Lewis' association with the Walus brothers was first noted by CP MP Cehill Pienaar at a by-election in Harrismith in 1985.

Mr Pienaar said on Saturday night that Mr Derby-Lewis and the two Polish brothers had come to assist in the CP campaign.

Official CP spokesman and MP for Schweize-Reineke Dr Pieter Mulder said he had asked Mr Derby-Lewis about the connection and had got the clear impression that it was some distant contact some time ago.

Mr Derby-Lewis' organisation, the Stallard Foundation, was named after the Col Stallard who led the Labour Party in the 1924 election pact which brought the National Party to power.

Col Stallard was also commanding officer of the Witwatersrand Rifles, a position Mr Derby-Lewis held on coming to Parliament.

Asked about the foundation, Dr Mulder said he did not know much about it except that it was rather large.

#### ANC Reacts to Arrest

MB1704211493 Johannesburg SAPA in English 2044  
GMT 17 Apr 93

[By David Greybe]

[Text] Johannesburg April 17 SAPA—The arrest of Conservative Party member Clive Derby-Lewis in connection with the assassination of South African Communist Party General Secretary Chris Hani might be the first strand in unravelling the web of a conspiracy designed to destabilise the country and the negotiation process, the African National Congress [ANC] said late on Saturday night.

"It is a matter of great concern that the South African Government has dealt so gingerly with the right wing, allowing them to publish—and clearly act upon—hit-lists with impunity," ANC head of information Dr Pallo Jordan read from a statement at a hastily convened press conference at the organisation's head office in Johannesburg.

"We expect the South African Police to pursue every lead with vigour," Dr Jordan said.

"We would like the matter to come before the courts as soon as possible, so that all South Africans and the world know who is plotting war, murder and mayhem in this country.

"The democratic forces of this country, in particular the ANC, have been blamed for the very violence our people are the victims of," Dr Jordan added.

"The climate has been deliberately created of the people as the enemy, instead of acting against the enemy of the people—those who preach and prepare for war.

"This inaction has encouraged forces who are determined to cling to the old order to organise for and propagate violence."

Dr Jordan said this had been underscored by the unilateral passing of the indemnity act, "which has clearly been interpreted as a licence to kill".

A pattern of violence and intimidation was clearly unfolding in the country.

He said the far-right, emboldened by the leniency of the government, had as recent as Saturday at a Chris Hani memorial march in Vanderbijlpark fired on demonstrators, killing two and injuring at least two others.

A 52-year-old man with reported right wing connections was arrested immediately after the shooting in the Vaal Triangle town.

Dr Jordan also referred to the "provocative encampment" of Afrikaner Weerstandsbeweging [AWB, Afrikaner Resistance Movement] members and supporters in the past few days at the Germiston cemetery where Mr Hani is to be buried on Monday.

This was a further demonstration of the courage the right wing was drawing from the benign attitude of the government.

"The announcement earlier this evening that Clive Derby-Lewis has been arrested in connection with the murder of Chris Hani might be the first strand in unravelling the web of a conspiracy designed to destabilise the country and the negotiation process," Dr Jordan said.

Asked in an interview later whether the arrest of the leading CP [Conservative Party] member, and nominated member of the President's Council, would affect multiparty negotiations as both the ANC and CP were participants, Dr Jordan said:

"No, we have been at the same negotiating forum with the National Party whose hands are not clean."

And what about a review of the ANC's position at negotiations?

"No, no. I don't think we will review anything at this point," Dr Jordan said.

"In any case, at this moment in time Clive Derby-Lewis has merely been arrested.

"We don't know whether he is guilty or not. That's going to be a matter for the courts, but the police clearly think he's implicated. Otherwise they wouldn't have arrested him."

### Two Killed During March

MB1704131193 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1300  
GMT 17 Apr 93

[Text] Vanderbijlpark April 17 SAPA—Police on Saturday arrested a man suspected of killing two African National Congress demonstrators and seriously injuring another during a protest march through Vanderbijlpark, a police spokesman confirmed. Capt Brian de Beer confirmed earlier reports that the two black ANC demonstrators were shot dead by a white man from a car during the march.

### Suspect Identified

MB1804141493 Johannesburg SUNDAY TIMES in  
English 18 Apr 93 p 1

[Excerpt] A white man with Conservative Party and AWB [Afrikaner Resistance Movement] connections was arrested seconds after two black people were shot dead from a passing vehicle during a protest march in Vanderbijlpark in the Vaal Triangle.

The shootings—the only serious incident of violence to mar otherwise overwhelmingly peaceful protests through the Vaal yesterday—shocked peace monitors, policemen and ANC [African National Congress] officials.

The arrested man was later identified as Mike Odendaal, 52, a self-employed builder who worked for the Conservative Party and was often seen in AWB circles.

Witnesses said the gunman cruised his bakkie into a convoy of police vehicles alongside the crowd marching through Vanderbijlpark.

One kilometre from the end of the march route, he fired blindly into the crowd, shattering the driver-side window, which he had not bothered to wind down.

Seconds later, scores of policemen swooped on him. ANC marshals quickly guided the angry crowd away from the scene.

Last night, police confirmed they were holding a man in connection with the deaths of Jabu Linda and Thabo Madayi, of Boipatong, after the shooting.

Two other men, Oupa Msibi and James Diutlwileng, also of Boipatong, were injured.

Peace monitors and police condemned the killing as "senseless, lunatic and outrageous".

The shooting climaxed a day of tension in which about 100 armed AWB men challenged the 3,000 marchers to enter the working-class Vaal town.

The two groups were separated by a barrier of police on motorbikes, in armoured vehicles and on foot for more than 1 km through the town. The ANC marchers handed a memorandum to policemen outside the Vanderbijlpark police station after the shooting. [passage omitted]

### Hani Commemorated at 18 April Ceremony

MB1804121293 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1126  
GMT 18 Apr 93

[Text] Johannesburg April 18 SAPA—Several thousand people stood in silence as the body of slain SA Communist Party General Secretary [SACP] Chris Hani was driven into the FNB [First National Bank] Stadium, near Soweto, shortly after 1 PM [1100 GMT] on Sunday [18 April] afternoon. The white hearse led by priests and other church officials was met by about 50 members of the ANC's [African National Congress] Umkhonto we Sizwe [Spear of the Nation—MK, ANC military wing] who had earlier marched into the stadium to thunderous applause, ululating and chanting.

Dressed in green battle fatigues and with white gloves, eight MK men carried the brown coffin through an MK guard of honour to a marquee tent in the centre of the stadium. An MK commander marched beside them.

Behind the coffin were Mr Hani's wife, Limpho, their children and other family members. Political leaders then joined the procession as the coffin passed them. The guard of honour was poignant, given that the late SACP leader was a one-time chief of staff of Umkhonto we Sizwe.

ANC Secretary General Cyril Ramaphosa, SACP National Chairman Joe Slovo and Congress of SA Trade Unions Secretary General Jay Naidoo were among the dignitaries from the tripartite alliance. There were also a host of international dignitaries. Mr Nelson Mandela was expected to make an appearance at about 6.30 PM.

A large contingent of priests and church officials was also at the scene, while the Red Cross Society had ambulances and a first aid tent at the ready.

Mr Hani's body will lie in state from 4 PM till 7 PM when an all-night vigil will take place.

### Mandela Pays Homage

MB1804172993 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1702  
GMT 18 Apr 93

[By Neil Lewis]

[Text] Johannesburg April 18 SAPA—African National Congress [ANC] President Nelson Mandela arrived at the FNB [First National Bank] Stadium, near Soweto, shortly after 6.35pm on Sunday to pay homage to slain South African Communist Party [SACP] General Secretary Chris Hani.

As his motor cavalcade entered the stadium, the crowd stamped in the stands as they welcomed their president. The ANC leader then alighted from his car to rapturous applause from the estimated 60,000 people at the venue and walked to the marquee where Mr Hani's body lay in state.



As Mr Mandela stood at the open coffin, the crowd burst into the song: "Hambé kahle Umkhonto we Sizwe (go well Spear of the Nation)".

Mr Hani's body was dressed in a camouflage uniform.

Surrounded by bodguards and protocol officials, Mr Mandela then walked slowly to the stage and took his seat. About 50 Umkhonto we Sizwe cadres dressed in green battle fatigues and their commanders in camouflage uniform stood to attention.

An interdenominational church service then got under way at the stadium at about 6.55pm.

The thousands of people who filed past the coffin during the day either saluted at the coffin, raised a clenched fist or just nodded.

The police presence outside the stadium was low-key.

The vigil was being attended by the ANC National Executive Committee, the SACP Central Committee and others from the United Nations, the Organisation of African Unity, the European Economic Community and other world bodies.

There was also sizeable contingents from the Wits/Vaal Dispute Resolution Committee and peace observers from the UN, EEC and other bodies.

The FNB stadium was rapidly filling up, with thousands more packed at the entrance gates.

Representatives of several political organisations, including those comprising the "Patriotic Front" are due to read messages of support and condolence to the thousands of mourners.

#### **ANC's Ramaphosa on Chris Hani's Funeral**

*MB1804191193 Johannesburg SABC TV 1 Network in English 1815 GMT 18 Apr 93*

[Interview with African National Congress Secretary General Cyril Ramaphosa by South African Broadcasting presenter John Bishop on the "Agenda" program—live]

[Text] [Bishop] A very good evening. As we said, in the Johannesburg studio, live with me tonight is the secretary general of the ANC [African National Congress], Mr. Cyril Ramaphosa. A very good evening to you.

[Ramaphosa] Good evening John.

[Bishop] Quite a week Mr. Ramaphosa.

[Ramaphosa] Yes it has been quite a week of sadness, of sorrow, of anger on the ground, but I think we're turning around the corner now. What we now need to do as South Africans is to move forward speedily to resolve the problems that still grip this country and have some good coming out of the death of Chris Hani. There can never be anything good that comes out of anybody's death, but

one can say, maybe there can be a silver lining out of the sadness that grips our country, and that must be the urgency, the spur that must be added to the negotiation process, to produce what Chris Hani lived and died for—democracy, and a settlement of the South African conflict.

[Bishop] Well, tomorrow, of course, the funeral of Mr. Hani, and the question I suppose just about everybody's asking: What's going to happen?

[Ramaphosa] I think the funeral will go well. I think everything is now set to ensure a successful holding of a respectful and dignified funeral. We have deployed a good number of people on the ground to ensure that things go well. We've got 14,000 marshals who are deployed at the stadium itself, at the cemetery and at the home of Chris Hani and along the route, and all these people are going to be cooperating with the police, with the soldiers, with the traffic officers as well as fire department, and we are in constant communication with the police. We've set up the command post where our people and the police are talking to one another, coordinating activities on the ground. Whenever a problem arises, communication is sent immediately and problems are resolved. So I think, by and large, everything will go well. There is always, obviously, the danger that other people, who I believe are enemies of democracy, and who are people who might be linked in one way or another with those that killed Chris Hani—who may not want to see the funeral going off well. And we do have some fears in that regard because we've been observing certain movements that are very unusual and that seem to be threatening, and we are hoping that the police will immediately clamp down against those forces that may be wanting to disrupt the funeral.

[Bishop] When you say movements, what do you mean? You mean groups of white men, armed?

[Ramaphosa] We've seen groups of white people moving around near where Chris Hani's going to be buried and that gives us a great deal of concern. Why would people just be driving in and around a cemetery, which is not a normal activity, stopping, observing and driving backwards and forwards. That gives us concern, but we've notified the police and they have ensured us that they will immediately take some action.

[Bishop] We've just seen the minister, Mr. Kriel, saying that he will take action, if necessary, so you must be a bit comforted by that. Are you?

[Ramaphosa] Well, we hope that there will be action. Mr. Kriel always misdirects himself. He always tends to say that the people are the ones who misbehave, and we want to disabuse Mr. Kriel of this tendency of always pointing a finger at the people who are really the victims of this act that has been committed in our country and we're hoping that the police will act properly and impartially.

[Bishop] No, but I mean, in the news he was asked a specific question about the AWB [Afrikaner Resistance Movement], if they wear uniforms, and so on—he will take action.

[Ramaphosa] Well, I hope that they will act.

[Bishop] Well, look, everybody hopes it will go well tomorrow, but let's talk about...[changes thought] open it up a little bit and talk about the points that were made last week, the anger of the African people, their grief. Isn't it now played out, perhaps? So the question arising out of this is, why six weeks of mass rolling action?

[Ramaphosa] Let me say, John, it is not only the anger of the African people. I believe that it is the anger of all our people. There are many white people who are aggrieved, who are deeply affected by Chris Hani's death, many colored people, and many Indian people, so it is the grief of the entire nation; and the fact that Chris Hani is being buried in the way that he is being buried, means that he's being given, like a state funeral. I believe that we should try and find some good out of the anger and the frustration that is now prevailing amongst our people at the ground. The good could well be to allow our people not to dam up their anger and their frustration, and to bottle it all up, because if we do that, it will explode.

The good that is coming out of all this, is that people are saying yes, we want to march in the streets, we want to protest, we want to demonstrate, and all that, in my view, is positive; positive in the sense that none of the protesters are saying: Away with negotiations, let us go and murder and slaughter white people. They are all saying: Let us get an election date out of the negotiation program.

[Bishop] But, Mr. Ramaphosa, as you know, a lot of the newspapers are saying that, inevitably six weeks of rolling mass action will bring about economic disaster—which we can touch on in a minute—but possibly more deaths, that in fact mass street demonstrations in our volatile situation inherently hold the chances of certain death.

[Ramaphosa] I think you know, you could say we have choices. The choices that we have is that the people should demonstrate their anger on their own, without that anger being channelled in a particular way, and if that were to happen, there would be complete mayhem and disaster in our country. When outstanding leaders in other countries die, like when the Khomeyni died in Iran...

[Bishop, interrupting] Ayatollah, I think.

[Ramaphosa] ...thousands of people died. They did, because they were angry. They were totally unprepared for that. What we are trying to do here is to actually ensure that the anger of our people is channelled in such a way that there's a demonstration of confidence in the

negotiation process, and that the negotiation process should produce an election date, and progress with immediate effect.

[Bishop] I want you to get on to that. Now do you think that that is being accelerated? The election date, the transitional executive council, do you think it's all being brought forward? Is that some of the silver lining coming out of the tragic death of Chris Hani?

[Ramaphosa] We would hope that it happens. We would hope that we grasp that silver lining, and we would hope that the negotiators at the negotiating table really get to grips with the critical situation that confronts our country, and agree that an election date should be set with immediate effect, and that the transitional executive council should be installed, and that we should agree to multiparty control of the security forces when it comes to leveling the playing field and preparing for an election.

[Bishop] When you say what to some are dangerous words, multiparty control of the security forces, you will be aware that some people will say—and use it perhaps as propaganda, truthfully or not—that this means the handing over of the white people to revenge-filled black people who now have the arms and the weapons officially. What would you say to that?

[Ramaphosa] Well, I think white people in our country ought to bear in mind that even though black people are angry and are frustrated at this point in time, there is no iota of vengefulness in their hearts against white people. They see white people as their compatriots; they see white people as their countrymen and women who must all work together toward building a nation, and multiparty control of the security forces is absolutely essential if we are going to achieve a democracy in our country, and that means that all our people must be involved in the institutions that assist the government of this country, they must be involved not only in Parliament, they must be jointly involved not only at the negotiating table, they must be jointly involved not only in solving a problem of rent in a township or whatever. They must be involved in also what matters, and what matters in an election process is control of the security forces so as to ensure that the playing field is completely leveled. So we say to our compatriots, do not fear; black people in this country are not going to come out shooting and killing. They are actually extending a hand of friendship and saying; let us work together toward building a new democratic South Africa.

[Bishop] I suppose that couldn't be argued; it's just come to me that your accord with General Calitz signed by Thabo Mbeki is a form of, shall we say, sharing. Would that be right?

[Ramaphosa] Absolutely correct, and it even goes beyond that. What is being played out in this week is actually instructive, in as far as what control could mean. We negotiated an agreement which in the end allowed us—both parties, all parties in fact—to have a form of

accountability and responsibility and control of the situation as a whole. It was a volatile situation, and we were able to bring it under sufficient control to avoid any form of mayhem or disaster, and in fact, a lot of praise has come out of that, not only for the ANC, but also for the South African police, and we commend the manner in which the commissioner of police and the regional commissioner of police handled the situation. And indeed, in planning the funeral which will be attended by thousands of people, we've had cooperation from the police, and that in itself is the embryonic stages of what cooperation between the security forces and our people could mean. It is credible, it is accepted by the police, a policeman can go marching into that stadium tomorrow, no harm will come to them because it is understood that they are there to help, and we hope that the police get it right and straight that our intention is to assist in terms of making the situation conducive for a peaceful transition process.

[Bishop] Mr. Ramaphosa, just about three minutes, we have still got a lot of territory to cover. Economics. Shattered, some people say. Last week has brought about disaster of the economy. Now, you've worked with the economy most of your working life. Comments?

[Ramaphosa] What is taking place now in terms of demonstrations, protests and even stayaways, that is not equal to a shattered economy. Our economy is in tatters, as it is now. What is taking place needs to be seen in a positive light, even the business community in its response has also demonstrated, or indicated that it has understanding, it has empathy with the feelings of our people on the ground, and I believe that if all parties approach the very sad period that we are going through, some good can come out of it, and a political settlement is what needs to be speeded up to ensure that we have a stronger economy.

[Bishop] Mr. Ramaphosa, earlier this afternoon the BBC made something of an alleged split to the ANC, they were basing that on some statements made by Mrs. Mandela and Peter Mokaba of the Youth League. It seems as if they were making a call to arms, a kind of bloodthirsty call to arms. One, very quickly, is there a split, and what do you make of the speeches that Mrs. Mandela and Peter made?

[Ramaphosa] Well, there is no split in the ANC. There is not about to be a split; we are united, completely and totally in our purpose, in our determination to ensure that there's a peaceful settlement to the problems of our country. The statements by Peter Mokaba, those are personal statements, they are not policy of the ANC. They do not reflect policy whatsoever, and I would say that they should not be taken seriously.

[Bishop] Of course, you take seriously the arrest of Mr. Clive Derby-Lewis, and with the time left, what do you think the political implications of that are?

[Ramaphosa] Well, I think it has serious political implications on the Conservative Party, also in terms of its

participation in the negotiation process. We are sitting with a political party whose senior member is implicated now in a heinous crime against the people of this country, killing one of the outstanding advocates of democracy.

[Bishop] They haven't charged him yet.

[Ramaphosa] Well yes, they haven't charged him, but we have reason to believe that the police would just not arrest a member of the President's Council, a senior politician like that very easily and lock him up without good reason. We have reason to believe that there is a conspiracy, and the conspiracy seems to run very deep, and we believe that conspiracies like that need to be exposed and we commend the police for the swift manner in which they acted in terms of unraveling the conspiracies that we've always suspected existed.

[Bishop] On that point we have to say thank you very much indeed for coming along this evening.

[Ramaphosa] You're most welcome.

#### **Names Reportedly on Walus' Hit-List Published**

*MB1604114193 Johannesburg NEW NATION in English 16-22 Apr 93 p 1*

[Unattributed report: "Hit-List Names"]

[Text] NEW NATION can now reveal the names of nine people in the hit-list found by police in the Pretoria flat of Janusz Walus's, Chris Hani's alleged assassin.

In the list, found on a piece of paper, Hani's name appears along with the names of ANC [African National Congress] president, Nelson Mandela, SACP [South African Communist Party] chairperson, Joe Slovo, and ANC National Executive Committee member, Mac Maharaj.

The list also has the names of South Africa's foreign minister, Pik Botha, chairperson of the Goldstone Commission, Judge Richard Goldstone, SUNDAY TIMES editor, Ken Owen, BEELD political correspondent, Tim du Plessis and a Karen Brandt, believed to be a journalist.

Owen would not confirm or deny that his name was on the list.

He said that if he was on the list, he would not accept police protection.

"I can't trust the police to protect me ... I would make my own arrangements," he said.

While some people dismiss the list as a fabrication by the state, observers believe it should be seen as one of the many lists circulating among terrorist groups. However, it is uncertain as to whether Walus himself or the Afrikaner Weerstandsbeweging [Afrikaner Resistance Movement] (AWB) drew up the list.



Observers believe that instigators of violence drew up the list and found AWB operatives to be the suitable executors for the assassinations. "This might be difficult or even impossible to prove," one observer noted.

According to General Leon Mellet of the SA Police communications division, all people on the list turned down an offer by police to protect them. "People are not taking the list seriously," he said. But, he added that the SAP [South African Police] would institute a monitoring mechanism of its own around people on the list, and they would take appropriate measures if they deemed it necessary. But political commentators suspect that some names on the list were added as a disguise, hence they believe an organisation more sophisticated than the AWB could have drawn up the list.

"One cannot understand why the AWB would want to kill a person like Pik Botha, and not Roelf Meyer, who is not liked even within the National Party," said one commentator.

Meanwhile, Wit Wol: [White Wolves] spokesperson in the Cape, Johan Steyn, said his organisation had a hit-list with names of people in the ANC/SACP/COSATU [Congress of South African Trade Unions] alliance. He said Slovo was the first on the list. Steyn was quoted as saying: "I am telling you Joe Slovo is the next person we are going to murder. His name is first on the list of the Wit Wolwe of the Cape. He is our next target," Steyn said.

He has also warned Mandela, Winnie Mandela, ANC director of constitutional affairs, Zola Skweyiya and COSATU general secretary, Jay Naidoo and several other leaders within the tri-partite alliance.

#### **PAC Alleges Plot To Assassinate Leaders**

*MB1604144793 Umtata Capital Radio in English 1400 GMT 16 Apr 93*

[Text] The PAC [Pan-Africanist Congress] says its members have received death threats.

Spokesman Jaki Seroke says the PAC's been informed about a plot to assassinate its leadership. Seroke says he has received five phone calls this week, naming PAC leaders who have been earmarked for murder. This follows an earlier ANC [African National Congress] statement that Nelson Mandela's life has been threatened. Spokesman Carl Niehaus did not want to give details, as he put it, for security reasons. Mandela's name was reportedly one of those on the hit-list police found in the Pretoria home of Hani's alleged killer Janusz Walus.

Other names on the list include Foreign Minister Pik Botha and SUNDAY TIMES editor Ken Owen.

#### **Winnie Mandela, ANC Youth Leader Address Rally**

*MB1704202193 Johannesburg SABC TV 1 Network in English 1800 GMT 17 Apr 93*

[Text] ANC [African National Congress] Youth League President Peter Mokaba and Mrs. Winnie Mandela have both called on the youth to take to the streets to avenge the death of SACP [South African Communist Party] Leader Chris Hani. Mr. Mokaba and Mrs. Mandela were addressing a memorial rally at Khayelitsha near Cape Town. Gerald Grobelaar reports:

[Grobelaar] During the emotionally charged address Mr. Mokaba and Mrs. Mandela led the several hundred strong crowd in chants of: Kill the Boer; kill the farmer. Mr. Mokaba said people were tired of endless negotiations and that the youth would act. He said the ANC demanded that the government announce an election date by the end of next month:

[Begin Mokaba video recording] We are here not to mourn, not to cry, but to rededicate ourselves and reorganize ourselves in order to deal them hammer blow after hammer blow. They are the enemy. [end recording]

[Grobelaar] A uniformed Mrs. Mandela told the crowd that the police had told her to her face that she was the next to be assassinated. She said the youth should be given a mandate to take over the struggle:

[Begin Mandela video recording] It is the time for us to bring that election date about ourselves. Now is the time for us to give the mandate to the youth to take over the struggle of this country. [end recording]

#### **ANC Not To React to Call**

*MB1904055193 Johannesburg SABA in English 2149 GMT 18 Apr 93*

[Text] Johannesburg April 18 SABA—The African National Congress [ANC] on Sunday [18 April] said it would not react to militant statements at the weekend by Winnie Mandela, estranged wife of ANC leader Nelson Mandela.

ANC spokesman Gill Marcus said the organisation's position was clear, but did not elaborate.

Mrs. Mandela on Saturday told supporters at Khayelitsha, near Cape Town, that the ANC Youth League should take over the leadership of the ANC as it did in 1949.

She was referring to the "youth revolution" by the then Youth League leaders Oliver Tambo and Mr. Mandela.

**ANC's Gwala Urges People 'To Destroy' Apartheid***MB1904055893 Johannesburg SAPA in English 2203 GMT 18 Apr 93*

[Text] Johannesburg April 18 SAPA—An uncompromising African National Congress [ANC] Natal Midlands Chairman Harry Gwala on Sunday [18 April] night urged more than 70,000 people to take an oath to destroy apartheid.

Speaking at the vigil of assassinated South African Communist Party General Secretary Chris Hani at the FNB stadium, near Soweto, Mr. Gwala also said those who had plotted the murder of Mr. Hani had "signed their own death warrants".

"The time has come when we must make a choice," said Mr. Gwala, who was repeatedly interrupted by the entire stadium screaming his name.

"We cannot go on our knees and beg. We are prepared to fight. We did not go for negotiations, we forced negotiations on the oppressor. Apartheid knows no peace, they know no negotiations. Therefore, we must channel our anger into destroying apartheid," Mr. Gwala said.

He warned that those attempting to kill ANC leaders would die with apartheid.

"Everyone of us here must take a vow to destroy the walls of apartheid and bring democracy to this country," said Mr. Gwala.

At the end of his speech, he was given prolonged applause with the crowd stamping about in the aisles.

**17 Killed, 12 Wounded in Shooting Spree 18 Apr***MB1904051893 Johannesburg SABC TV 1 Network in English 0500 GMT 19 Apr 93*

[Text] Drama erupted in Sebokeng in the Vaal Triangle last night when 17 people were shot dead and at least 12 wounded when gunmen hijacked a car and went on a shooting spree.

Police spokesman Major Piet van Deventer said the shooting spree began just before 8 o'clock [1800 GMT] last night when a man and a woman were shot dead and robbed of their Volkswagen Jetta by a number of black men in the township's Section 11. He said there were six separate attacks in various sections of the township. The attacks ended almost 4 hours later.

Major van Deventer said all the victims were black and, according to eyewitness reports from residents, there were up to four armed black men travelling in a Volkswagen Jetta. He said that in all the attacks except for one the vehicle was identified as a Jetta. The car was later found gutted in the township. Police are investigating. The motive behind the shootings has not been established.

**17 April Review of Press Editorials, Commentaries***MB1704121593*

[Editorial Report]

**SATURDAY STAR**

'Flickers' of Hope—"After a dark week in South Africa" talking of hope "may seem naive" begins the lead editorial in the 17 April Johannesburg SATURDAY STAR in English on page 8, entitled "There's still a reason to hope". "But in the midst of all the anger, bewilderment and anguish, we believe there were flickers of it....Chris Hani's death has prompted a swell of feeling from ordinary white people that his killing has wounded them too. And from black people there has been warm gratitude" for the white woman who gave the police information that "ensured an arrest was made." The paper goes on to criticize "thoughtless" statements by official spokesmen on both sides that "fanned the flames." It concludes that over the past week "countless South Africans have spoken with humanity and care. They are entitled to expect as much of their leaders."

**BEELD**

Table Set for Revolutionary Feast—The Johannesburg BEELD in Afrikaans of 15 April says in a page 12 editorial: "The aftermath of Mr. Chris Hani's assassination is like a nightmare which one would like to end, but which goes on relentlessly. Every day brings more violence. One can only hold one's breath and wonder what the days ahead will bring, especially after Mr. Hani is buried on 19 April. Make no mistake: Mr. Mandela's call on television for calm and understanding was gripping in its honesty....But yesterday matters began to worsen. The flames of anarchy flared everywhere. What is particularly disturbing is that Mr. Mandela was shouted down when he tried to call for peace among his followers. It appears that the African National Congress [ANC] has lost control of the situation....The table is set for revolutionaries to make a feast, and the extremists on the white right wing are equally eager to join in....All these are reasons why we believe that the government and the ANC must get together urgently to discuss the escalating crisis so that they can examine joint methods of curbing the situation."

Justice Must Take Its Course—A second editorial on the same page of BEELD notes that the "demand by a senior ANC leader that Mr. Janusz Walus be handed over to the mobs without a proper trial, so that he can be punished, is one of the most ominous statements of recent times. That's not how the law is applied in a civilized country. Even in the present South Africa, with all its shortcomings, there is an established system of justice which demands that Mr. Walus first be found guilty of the assassination of Mr. Chris Hani before he can be sentenced and punished. In contrast, Mr. Tokyo Sexwale, ANC Pretoria, Witwatersrand, Vereeniging Region chairman, by making this demand, has given notice that

proper justice will have to give way before the mobs. If that is the view of the ANC, then the organization's proclaimed intentions on the maintenance of fundamental human rights in a democracy are worth nothing."

**Holomisa's Smokescreen Wearing Thin**—A third editorial on page 12 of BEELD declares: "The Transkei military dictator Major General Bantu Holomisa is becoming more of a problem in a tense South Africa, instead of seeking solutions like other leaders with more political integrity and weight. The Transkeian leader is trying to use the tragic death of Mr. Chris Hani to cynically suspend the investigation into the activities of Azanian People's Liberation Army [APLA] in his country. In his characteristic dictatorial manner he ignores any judicial process or investigation." BEELD adds: "Forgotten is his promise following serious discussions with President F.W. de Klerk that he would cooperate with the Goldstone Commission, and that Transkei's chief justice would be appointed to investigate APLA activities there. Gen. Holomisa's smokescreen is wearing thin, and becoming transparent to anyone who wishes to see through the dictator's political opportunism."

19 April Review of Press Editorials, Commentaries  
MB1904113293

[Editorial Report]

#### THE STAR

'Beating Down an Open Door'—"Against whom, exactly, is the ANC's [African National Congress] renewed campaign of mass action aimed," begins the Johannesburg THE STAR in English on 19 April in a page 10 editorial. "If we are to take the stated demands at face value, then the organisation appears to be attacking an open door with a battering ram." The ANC's demands "are reasonable, and, moreover, very close to resolution in the negotiating forum. Protracted mass action (as distinct from the proper period of mourning for the loss of Chris Hani) will serve only to

delay things, rather than speed them up....The ANC's envisaged campaign of rolling mass action should be reconsidered."

#### TRANSVALER

**Lift Moratorium on Death Sentence**—The Johannesburg TRANSVALER in Afrikaans on 13 April says in a page 8 editorials that "in certain circles snide remarks were made recently when, after the Eikenhof murders, TRANSVALER pointed out that many people were demanding the death penalty for the murderers. Our headline on page 1—'Hang Them'—was said to be racist. Now, after the past 2 weeks' slaughter in Natal, the Witwatersrand, and western Cape, and in particular after the assassination of Mr. Chris Hani, there ought to be more support for the call to hang them. Just about every South African is tired of the violence which has ended so many thousands of lives; which makes people live in fear; and which spares no one. Since the government allowed itself to be persuaded to place a moratorium on the death penalty the impression has taken hold that human life has become even cheaper than before. The state president, senior judges, and certainly most ordinary citizens favor the lifting of the moratorium on the death penalty. After Mr. Hani's death that support must grow....TRANSVALER says again, like most of its readers, hang them!"

**No Excuses For Assassinations**—The Johannesburg TRANSVALER in Afrikaans on 14 April points out in a page 8 editorial that "the reaction from the right and far-right to the death of Mr. Chris Hani indicates not the slightest realization of the seriousness of the tragedy," adding that "after such a murder there can be no 'buts' behind the condemnation of the deed. Nothing less than total rejection is good enough....What is more, by saying the suspect must be treated as a political prisoner, even before he has appeared in court, makes it seem like an excuse is being suggested for a deed which cannot be justified....In the present explosive atmosphere there simply cannot be any okaying of assassinations of political leaders. Not to mention threats of further violence emanating from far-right quarters. The government ought to put a stop to such threats by every means at its disposal. People who make these threats belong in a place of safety—preferably behind bars."



**Angola****UNITA, Government Continue Talks in Abidjan**

*MB1704165993 London BBC World Service in Portuguese 2030 GMT 16 Apr 93*

[Interview with UN Spokesman Joao Albuquerque; Jorge Valentim, chief negotiator for the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola; Angolan Armed Forces General Higino Carneiro; and government chief negotiator Faustino Muteka by unidentified BBC Portuguese Service reporters on the "London Last Minute" program, in Cote d'Ivoire on 16 April]

[Text] [Announcer] The ongoing Angolan peace talks in Abidjan, the capital of Cote d'Ivoire, have entered their sixth day. The issue of the prisoners is now on the negotiating table. The Luanda government and the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola [UNITA] held face-to-face talks in the presence of observers and the United Nations for the first time yesterday. UN spokesman Joao Albuquerque has said some principled agreements have been reached, notably with regard to the new administrative and political structure of the country, and the status of UNITA President Jonas Savimbi.

[Begin Albuquerque recording] The delegations of the government of the Republic of Angola and of UNITA discussed point three on the agenda, which concerns national [word indistinct], and greater UNITA participation in the government in the central, provincial, and local governments, and reached the following conclusions: The government of the Republic of Angola and UNITA have agreed that, in peace conditions, and with the aim of achieving national reconciliation as well as rendering peace and stability more solid, the principle of expanded UNITA participation in government at the central, provincial, and local levels is acceptable.

1. On the decentralization of administrative power at provincial and local levels, that issue falls under point seven on the agenda and UNITA has chosen to discuss it when it comes up.

2. UNITA believes that its presence in parliament will be a fact as soon as necessary conditions have been met.

3. UNITA believes its chairman, who is a candidate in the presidential elections, and the leader of the principal opposition party, must be given guarantees of physical and moral safety, as well as immunities. The government has agreed to this and reaffirmed the existence of laws for that purpose. UNITA supports the creation of the legal mechanisms which will deal with that matter.

4. The two sides have agreed that as soon as political, psychological, and material conditions have been met, the second round of Angolan presidential elections must be held. [end recording]

[Announcer] Meanwhile, Jorge Valentim, head of the UNITA team to the Abidjan talks, has told journalists that it is up to the Luanda government to speak about the issue of expanding the government to take into account UNITA's political weight.

[Begin Valentim recording] By accepting this principle, it is up to the government to decide on what key ministerial posts it can give UNITA as a sign of cooperation and understanding between UNITA and the Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola [MPLA]. [end recording]

[Announcer] Concerning the future status of Jonas Savimbi, Valentim summarized UNITA's position in the following manner:

[Begin Valentim recording] President Savimbi's status can be seen in two dimensions: As party chairman and as government official. We have said that, in the interest of peace, we would like him to be seen as a historical figure and as the chairman of Angola's most important opposition party. We demand that the government show understanding. [end recording]

[Announcer] General Higino Carneiro, of the Luanda government delegation, was literally hunted down by newsmen in Abidjan this evening. He began by saying the following:

[Begin Carneiro recording] At present there are two positions—the government position and the UNITA position. They are on the negotiating table so they can be discussed. Regarding humanitarian aid, there are also two positions—the government position and the UNITA position. Regarding the UN Angola Verification Mission-2's mandate, the UN document has been adopted as a working document, and a commission has been established which worked today and will continue to do so tomorrow.

[Unidentified reporter] So, there has been nothing concrete yet?

[Carneiro] No, there is nothing concrete.

[Reporter] Has the government agreed to release prisoners now, as UNITA wants, or will it not do so?

[Carneiro] The government will release prisoners, detainees, and retainees as part of a general peace framework.

[Reporter] Which has not been reached?

[Carneiro] Exactly.

[Reporter] On the [word indistinct] on the [word indistinct] of point three: Has the government made concessions?

[Carneiro] No, the government has not made concessions. It believes that, in a context of peace and perfect stability, there is the possibility that more UNITA elements will be part of a MPLA government.

[Reporter] Which posts would UNITA like to occupy?

[Carneiro] UNITA has not specified which posts it intends to hold [word indistinct] the principle has been accepted, and the government will now assess it.

[Reporter] That will not be possible without a cease-fire agreement, though. Do you think a cease-fire accord will be achieved here?

[Carneiro] Of course. As long as there is no cease-fire, and the country lacks stability, obviously the government will not give any posts to UNITA. The government will not have UNITA elements fighting it in its midst. [end recording]

[Announcer] Faustino Muteka, head of the government delegation, has just told our reporter Joao van Dunem that he and General Higino Carneiro would leave for Luanda tomorrow to hold consultations with President Jose Eduardo dos Santos.

[Begin Muteka recording] One of the fundamental aims in the negotiating process is that we consult the government so that we are armed with very precise points, thereby avoiding any type of hesitation in the search for a common denominator to end the war and the Angolan people's suffering, and that will be achieved by establishing a cease-fire. It will be a good thing for you to know that, should I go, I will leave the aircraft and meet with the president and the government. Once the meeting is over, I will go back to the aircraft and return to Abidjan. Thus, this will in no way stop the peace talks. [end recording]

#### MPLA Said To Offer Savimbi Immunity

MB1604144593 Umtata Capital Radio in English 1400 GMT 16 Apr 93

[Text] UNITA [National Union for the Total Independence of Angola] is reporting progress from Angolan peace talks in the Cote d'Ivoire. The talks are in their fourth full day. UNITA's delegation head, Jorge Valentim, said the ruling MPLA [Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola] has offered the rebels key cabinet posts. He also says that the MPLA has offered special status to UNITA leader Jonas Savimbi, giving him immunity from prosecution and guaranteed freedom of movement.

Valentim says the offers were made during talks yesterday between just UNITA and the MPLA. The MPLA has said that nothing has yet been agreed.

#### Official on Distribution of Posts

MB1704214793 Luanda TPA Television Network in Portuguese 1930 GMT 17 Apr 93

[Interview with Johnny Eduardo Pinnock, member of the Angolan Government team at the Abidjan peace talks and secretary of state for cooperation, by People's

Television of Angola reporter Isidro Sanhanga in Abidjan on 17 April—first paragraph is studio introduction]

[Text] Negotiations continue in Abidjan for peace in Angola. At the end of today's session, the government delegation, through Johnny Pinnock Eduardo, denied Jorge Valentim's speculative remarks about yesterday's talks.

[Begin recording] [Sanhanga] Little was discussed today. The teams stopped the proceedings in order to call on Ivorian President Felix Houphouet-Boigny. Yesterday, rumors were going the rounds that the government had agreed to certain principles regarding the issues on the agenda, notably greater National Union for the Total Independence of Angola [UNITA] participation in the administration of the country, prisoner releases, and other humanitarian and emergency aid issues. It was said behind the scenes that UNITA officials would be given key ministerial posts. It is said this was revealed to French and English newsmen by UNITA Chief Negotiator Jorge Valentim. The government reacted to that today through Johnny Pinnock, secretary of state for cooperation and member of the government team to the peace talks. Pinnock explained that this had been touched on in previous sessions.

[Pinnock] On behalf of the government team involved in talks with UNITA, I would like to categorically deny UNITA chief negotiator Jorge Valentim's words to the effect that we had agreed to expand the government and to distribute immediately the portfolios of prime minister, defense minister, foreign affairs minister, or any other portfolios to UNITA. Neither was this discussed nor do we have the powers to make such decisions. We have been empowered to find the best ways to achieve reconciliation. If one of those ways is UNITA's participation in the government, we are willing to accept them within a framework that has been duly discussed and which will be headed by the state or the government.

As is generally known, we have already decided to give five ministerial portfolios to UNITA. UNITA has accepted those portfolios and appointed five persons who have never come to Luanda. They raised the problem that we give them insignificant portfolios. They gave us a list of 10 other portfolios, including the portfolios of prime minister, defense minister, foreign affairs minister, agriculture minister, and so forth. We accept the principle of UNITA's eventual participation in a government of national unity. This government is already in existence. We accept that they can participate in government, but we have not yet discussed the distribution of new portfolios other than those we had earmarked for them. Thus, that is tantamount to serious speculation. All observers, the UN Angola Verification Mission-2, UNITA itself, and we are aware that this was never discussed. Thus, this is yet another ploy, another speculation. More serious still, this is an attempt to discredit the government delegation. We have neither

the powers nor the competence to decide on such matters. [end recording]

#### **Dos Santos Briefed on Talks**

*MB1804074693 Luanda Radio Nacional Network in Portuguese 0700 GMT 18 Apr 93*

[Text] Talks between the government and the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola [UNITA], which had been adjourned at the weekend for consultations, will resume in Abidjan today. Faustino Muteka, head of the government delegation, spokesman Higinio Carneiro, and Dr. Pitra Neto, who had taken advantage of the break to come to Luanda, returned to Abidjan last night. Speaking before departure, Higinio Carneiro said that the delegation is still hopeful.

[Begin recording] [Carneiro] We are still hopeful, just as when we left Luanda and came back. We came here to brief our leaders.

[First unidentified reporter] What about UNITA's participation in the government and [words indistinct]?

[Carneiro] No, by defending such an idea, UNITA wants to usurp power. What we have discussed was that the government would consider the possibility of widening UNITA's participation in the cabinet, provided that peace conditions prevailed.

[Second unidentified reporter] Did the Angolan head of state issue any guidelines on what should be discussed in Abidjan?

[Carneiro] No. We had been issued with guidelines when we first went to Abidjan. We have merely come here to give an account of developments.

[Second reporter] We know that UNITA is demanding wider participation at state power level. What has the head of state said regarding power at provincial level?

[Carneiro] Well, I am not going to tell you what the head of state has said. You are aware that a few months ago the government allocated a number of cabinet posts to UNITA. Those posts have not yet been filled.

[Third unidentified reporter] Higinio Carneiro, can you confirm that UNITA is asking for the defense and other portfolios?

[Carneiro] No. I think that the issue is being misinterpreted. UNITA holds the Defense Ministry portfolio and would fill it if we are at peace. First, one should end the war and then consolidate peace so that all those who have been invited to participate in the government may discharge their duties under normal conditions.

[Fourth unidentified reporter] So, Abidjan has not produced anything substantial.

[Carneiro] I would not say that. We are still negotiating. So, wait and see. [end recording]

#### **Carneiro Comments**

*MB1804211193 Luanda Radio Nacional Network in Portuguese 1900 GMT 18 Apr 93*

[Text] Higinio Carneiro, spokesman of the government delegation at the peace talks with the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola [UNITA] in Abidjan, Cote d'Ivoire, has said that his delegation is not in Abidjan to negotiate peace at any price.

[Begin Carneiro recording] We believe the Angolan people deserve a fitting peace, which will truly reflect their aspirations. It is for this reason that we did not agree to work on the basis of a suspension of hostilities instead of speaking about their effective cessation, under the supervision of the United Nations. [end recording]

[Announcer] Higinio Carneiro said the government of national unity does not mean a government of coalition. Accordingly, it does not need to give in.

[Begin Carneiro recording] The government does not need to give in. You know that the Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola [MPLA] won the elections held on 29 and 30 September 1991. Even then, taking into account the need to build trust among the parties, it decided to form a government which it decided to call a government of unity and national reconciliation. The government includes officials belonging to other political parties in the country. The parties represented in Parliament—in the National Assembly, in particular—have seats in the government. The truth is, however, that a government of national reconciliation does not mean a coalition government. It is an MPLA government with its own program. The government includes officials from other parties, but these officials must implement the MPLA government. This is the stand of the government. We have pointed out that we would be ready to consider other adjustments at the government level as long as they are done in a framework of peace and effective cease-fire which would naturally allow us to consolidate peace. Accordingly, in this framework, the Angolan Government considers the possibility of other UNITA elements [words indistinct] not only at the (?central) level but also at the provincial and local levels. [end recording]

#### **Savimbi Holds News Conference in Huambo**

*MB1704095793 Jamba Voz da Resistencia do Galo Negro in Portuguese 0600 GMT 17 Apr 93*

[News conference by Dr. Jonas Savimbi, leader of the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola, in Huambo on 11 April with unidentified foreign newsmen; Savimbi alternates remarks in Portuguese and English, translating his own remarks from one language to the other—recorded; italicized passages in English; broadcast in progress]

[Text] [Savimbi] First, we accepted the election results. We did so with reservations in order to facilitate things and to avoid war in Angola. It was not because we believed in the election results. National Union for the



Total Independence of Angola [UNITA] militants and leaders strongly believed that there was massive fraud. The leadership agreed to accept the results, stating that the polls were fraudulent. So, we stood by what we said. Our position is still the same: The elections were fraudulent. If they want us not to have reservations, then we will go even further than that and merely say that there was fraud. That is our position because we only wanted to avoid war. When we accepted the election results with reservations there was no war. Afterward, there were war and massacres. This should have been avoided. We accepted the election results to avoid the calamity that we have now.

The second question deals with international assistance. Assistance comes and goes. Throughout my 34 years in politics, I have received more or less assistance. The question of assistance is not a problem for UNITA because nobody has absolute control over it. To a certain extent, assistance depends on the internal situation. We can dispense with such assistance. We can work in accordance with our program of action.

[Reporter] *[Words indistinct] the city of Huambo.*

[Savimbi] *No, I don't think that we will want to make Huambo any capital. I made a declaration officially, saying that this will never happen. No one wants the division of this country. That is one. Number two, it was not UNITA who have decided to attack the government of the MPLA [Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola]. Sukissa [Angola police superintendent in Huambo] attacked us. I left Huambo on the 6th of January and he attacked on the 9th. What choice did we have after what happened in Luanda, in Sumbe, Benguela? What could we do? Just to fold our arms? We had to fight back, and we won. That's all. From a historical standpoint, we could not accept [words indistinct]. For over 500 years....[changes thought] Maybe Angola's veteran politicians [words indistinct] Holden Roberto, who is in France, Daniel Chipenda, who is in Portugal, and myself. We all know that people have shown contempt for us for a long time. We accepted that, both during colonialism and when the MPLA was in power. We have always been (?massacred), but now we say: enough. That is our position. Like the Jews used to say: never again. That is UNITA's position: never again. So, we will no longer be humiliated.*

[Reporter] *Is the MPLA [words indistinct]?*

[Savimbi] *I think that tomorrow, if things go well, tomorrow we will start a negotiation again with the same government, with the same MPLA. We are not waiting until any moderate man comes up. I think people don't have any idea how to get out from this crisis [words indistinct] to avoid that we have to make all we can so that we can reach an agreement, even if we do not [words indistinct]. What we want to avoid is this country to fall apart.*

[Reporter] *[Words indistinct] will UNITA accept or not? Why is UNITA proposing a suspension of hostilities instead of a cease-fire?*

[Savimbi] *First, UNITA's position, based on our beliefs, is that we should not use the present situation as an opportunity to destroy Angola. We disagree with the lady's [UN Special Representative Margaret Anstee] mediation, but we cannot destroy the country because of that. The fact that we disagree with Ms. Anstee does not mean that we will destroy our own lives. So, she can remain as mediator.*

*I have received a letter from the Clinton Administration's Secretary of State Warren Christopher. I was clear. It is one thing for the world to back Ms. Anstee, and another for her to be capable of doing her job. What Angolans want is for her to succeed in finding a solution in Abidjan. Now, if despite her foreign backing she cannot find a solution, then we have a case of incapacity. After all, we do not want to destroy the country because of our attitude toward the lady. Does the world want to destroy Angola because of its unwavering support for the lady? If she can handle the situation, then she should remain. If not, we all agree that Angola should come out of the present crisis.*

*Regarding the suspension of hostilities. Once again, that was a decision made by the party leadership alone. The army is completely against it. The (?northern region) is completely against it. The people are completely against it. We have, however, said: What do we want right now? First, if a cessation of hostilities permits humanitarian organizations to assist the needy throughout the country, and second, if a lull in hostilities will allow us to think things over because a cease-fire is (?difficult to establish), why should we not take a first step? If a perfect solution cannot be found right now, we should not continue killing people. Let us deal with the situation as if it were incomplete and then strive for a perfect solution.*

[Reporter] *The cessation of war [words indistinct]?*

[Savimbi] *I think that the [words indistinct] is fine. The Angolans will know that UNITA at least accepted to suspend the killings, to give a chance to the humanitarian organizations to give support to (?the needy). If the MPLA, they say: No, we don't accept, I think that it must be very difficult for the people to understand. Who then wants to continue the war? Who is prepared to make a [words indistinct] concessions and then to move forward?*

[Reporter] *[question indistinct]*

[Savimbi] *If you cannot get a full cease-fire [words indistinct] what does mean a full cease-fire? A full cease-fire means that you have an international force to monitor the cease-fire, to make it work. We (?are not there yet). We don't have anybody who can (?control) the cease-fire. It's better to suspend than to continue the war until better conditions are [words indistinct].*



[Reporter] *[question indistinct]*

[Savimbi] *[English response indistinct]* The question was if UNITA had stated that small parties, the so-called emerging parties had no role to play because they had not waged war. I immediately said that I would like to retract my statements because we believe that the political parties have a role to play, particularly now because relations between UNITA and the other political parties have improved a great deal. We are all trying to see if true democracy can be established in Angola.

[Reporter] *[words indistinct] humanitarian assistance?*

[Savimbi] *[English response indistinct]* The question was if Huambo has been free for a month now, why are the international organizations not delivering food. My answer was: Is it because of tribalism? Uige has also been taken by UNITA and foodstuffs, medicines, and clothing are being sent there. The Cazombo area is also controlled by UNITA and they are delivering foodstuffs, medicines, and clothing there. Yet, nothing has been delivered to Huambo. Is there any interest in letting people from central Angola perish? People are awaiting the delivery of foodstuffs, medicines, and clothing.

[Reporter] There have been reports that *[words indistinct]*?

[Savimbi] Absolutely. It is not only Portuguese. We had Brazilians, Russians, and other foreigners in the areas we control. When the respective governments asked for their citizens, we sent them. So, there are no hostages here. If the Portuguese Government decides to negotiate with the MPLA government, and says it wants to take the Portuguese, we will abide by that decision. You have my word and that of UNITA's leadership.

[Reporter] *[question indistinct]*

[Savimbi] *I have already said in my statement that relations with the Portuguese should not be negatively affected by the [words indistinct]. It was the Portuguese who elected [Prime Minister] Professor Cavaco Silva. It was not the Angolans. Once, my relations with [Portuguese Foreign Minister] Dr. Durao Barroso were strained, but then they improved. Now, if those relations have worsened, it was not with him personally. I regard Dr. Durao Barroso as an intelligent, capable, young, and dynamic element. So, it is [words indistinct] and nothing else. I have said that Prof. Cavaco Silva has misinterpreted the Angolan situation. I am not saying that he is misinterpreting the situation in Portugal. He has said that I have misinterpreted the Angolan situation. I do not think that [words indistinct].*

[Reporter] *[question indistinct]*

[Savimbi] *Let me give you now an answer. I have an official letter—you can [words indistinct]—from Minister Pik Botha dated 5th of April, asking me to send the remains of the mercenaries [words indistinct] from South Africa killed in Soyo. I have an official letter from him.*

*Then, what we answered? [words indistinct] other minister. He wrote to me to say: Send the remains of the mercenaries to South Africa. He is admitting that there are mercenaries [words indistinct]. We have, I don't know the numbers, but I think that when a minister asks me to send 10 or 12 bodies, he is admitting officially that there are mercenaries there of South African origin. Nothing else.*

*On the UNITA side, why do they call [words indistinct] they are the people who came from Namibia to make business. We cannot get any support from South Africa. I want to give you an example which is dramatic. For the fact that it affects my wife, I do not want to disclose the [words indistinct]. My wife, every time when she gets a baby she needs to be operated. Then, when she was only four months, I called Minister Botha: Is my wife allowed to go to the hospital in South Africa? He assured me: Yes. When my wife was [eight months], he called me and said: Unless you get the permission from Mr. dos Santos, then I can not help. My wife was operated yesterday by the nurses and I got a boy. But it is done by the nurses, but from Botha's side [words indistinct].*

[Reporter] *There has been pressure on the U.S. Administration in recent months to recognize the MPLA government [words indistinct] new proposals for the decentralization of [words indistinct]?*

[Savimbi] *First of all, I think within UNITA we don't think that this is a (?mad thing). The Government of the United States will—at short-term or long-term, but will anyway—recognize the regime in Luanda. They are democrats. We have friends from the Republicans [words indistinct] I think that sooner or later they will recognize that regime and we in UNITA we are convinced that this will be a fact. So, it will not change our position regarding the peace process in Angola. We want that the United States as a leading power today, with the disappearance of the Soviet Union, should always play a role in Angola even if they do recognize the regime of the MPLA. It is true that the meeting in Abidjan went very well, very encouraging, but the United States is also playing a role as observer where we have the Portuguese, where we have the Russians.*

*Next, we don't think that our (?relations) with the Americans, they are final. Now, I think they have to convince other people they are working with what is the best way to (?plan), to become brokers in this situation of war in Angola.*

*Thirdly, I am for decentralization and even during the campaign I was saying that [words indistinct] that people should have much saying in their own [words indistinct]. I am for it, absolutely. I don't think any strong, centralized government in Angola may one day overcome our differences. We have been the victims [words indistinct] more seriously with the massacres in Luanda, with the massacres in Sumbe and in Benguela. Unless, [words indistinct] let people have a saying on the affairs of their own areas. I am strongly battling in that position.*

[Reporter] *[question indistinct]*

[Savimbi] Well, I do not know about that. We have not held any elections here because there was war, but Dr. Jeronimo Wanga, who is known in the central highlands, is the governor today. Even if the MPLA pays \$1 billion to have 1,000 candidates, they will not defeat him in Huambo. Dr. Wanga will always win. So, we want someone from this area to rule. We will elect him.

[Reporter] [question indistinct]

[Savimbi] No. Likewise, in the northern region they will not defeat Dembo. That is what we want. They may win in certain areas. As I was saying, the national government's policy should be influenced by local government elections in order to try to bring about reconciliation.

[Reporter] [question indistinct]

[Savimbi] You already know that the situation in [words indistinct] and the MPLA has done us a great favor. The northern region is different now. Now, we have Luanda and the northern, central, and southern regions. In the past, we only had north and south. The northern region has also been a victim of the MPLA. It is based on that [words indistinct].

[Reporter] [question indistinct]

[Savimbi] Well, if they do it, we will not be at fault. If you today ask the Kicongo and the Mussurongo people if they will accept being ruled by the MPLA after what happened in Luanda, I do not think they will. If we ask the residents of the central highlands if they want to be ruled by the MPLA, they will refuse it. That is the fault of the MPLA, not mine. Holden Roberto was with me here. He is from the north. He feels that he is a victim of the MPLA like myself [words indistinct] I think that the Bicesse Accord is still [words indistinct]. Goal posts are not removed once a goal has been scored. So, I think that a goal has been scored, regardless of whether it was a penalty goal. The goal posts should, however, remain in place [words indistinct].

[Reporter] "[words indistinct] who shot the plane?"

[Savimbi] [English response indistinct] The journalist wanted to know why we fired at a World Food Program aircraft in Uige. I said that we were contacted by Dembo through Caritas [Catholic church relief agency] and other organizations intending to supply foodstuff, medicines, and clothing to the residents. In view of the earlier bombing of Uige Airport, [passage indistinct]. On the day of the incident the aircraft arrived an hour late.

[Reporter] What differences [words indistinct] reports said that you had ordered the execution of General [name indistinct].

[Savimbi] In October, when I was already here, I felt that there was a lot of friction between the Emergency Police and UNITA's security personnel. So, I sent General Chilingutula from Huambo [words indistinct] to warn our people in Luanda not to make the mistake of thinking that small victories, like setting automobiles

alight, represented the MPLA's strength. They should not try to do anything because the MPLA could kill them. Gen. Chilingutula delivered the message. Afterward, (?I left the country). Ben-Ben was not the commander of [words indistinct]. His brother, Salupeto, had died. Ben-Ben was missing and his family was worried. When he showed up in Huambo [words indistinct], but Ben-Ben has nothing to do with what happened in Luanda. He was a member of the Angolan Armed Forces. If he does not want to meet you, he might not come. He is not far from here [words indistinct].

[Reporter] [question indistinct]

[Savimbi] No, I do not know. We have a delegation in Abidjan that will exchange ideas, though I do not know what the outcome of the meeting will be. It would be better if this war and these massacres could stop [words indistinct] the country will fall apart. The delegation might come to some understanding.

[Reporter] [question indistinct]

[Savimbi] *I think that we are disappointed with [words indistinct]. We do not accept that the elections were free and fair [words indistinct], but people are dying, the war is being expanded to [words indistinct] of the country and we have to defend it. What is the best way [words indistinct] UNITA deserves only a minister of culture? Does [words indistinct] representing this country? We represent much more than that. Even the minister of culture, they don't accept him. He is Dr. Hossi. He was not accepted. The MPLA [words indistinct] they say Savimbi is a bad loser. The MPLA is a bad winner.*

#### Armed Forces Chief Notes Right To Equip, Hit Back

MB1704142993 Luanda Radio Nacional Network in Portuguese 1900 GMT 16 Apr 93

[Text] Additional Angolan Armed Forces [FAA] soldiers have been promoted to the rank of general. General Joao de Matos, FAA chief of General Staff, has said FAA is thinking along the lines of improving organization and introducing new equipment to increase its fighting capability and combat preparedness. Although the FAA forces are watching developments in Abidjan, their stand is clear, he said:

[Begin De Matos recording] If the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola [UNITA] insists on war to take over by force, it is only legitimate that the FAA forces should act even more promptly and hit back even harder, so UNITA will not be allowed to get away with what it has been doing up to now. This is our right. That is one the FAA forces' duties. We cannot wait much longer for someone else to come and do it for us. We must continue preparing for a long-standing war. UNITA has been preparing for that for a long time and is seriously committed to overthrowing our legally instituted government. Nevertheless, we continue to believe that it will be possible to find common interests, stabilize

society, and consolidate national unity for the good of social development and progress. [end recording]

### Fighting 'Intensifying' Throughout Country

#### Army Officer Comments on Situation

*MB1604201793 Luanda Radio Nacional Network in Portuguese 1930 GMT 16 Apr 93 [Passages within quotation marks are recorded]*

[Text] Brigadier Jose Manuel Jota of the Angolan Armed Forces [FAA] said today that the country's military situation has suffered no significant alterations over the last few hours. Commenting on the situation, that FAA officer admitted that the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola [UNITA] had not reduced its military operations, principally against the cities of Cuito, Menongue, and Luena.

[Jota] "The country's military situation has not changed substantially over the last few hours, but UNITA has not reduced the intensity of its military operations. On the contrary, we have observed that UNITA has been intensifying its offensive operations virtually throughout Angolan territory. Its attacks have focused principally on the cities of Cuito, Menongue, and Luena. This is the situation, in short."

[Announcer] Newsmen also asked Brig. Jota whether UNITA's ongoing military operations are part of any strategy related to the Angolan talks and how the FAA forces are reacting.

[Jota] "Our aim is to defend those cities for as long as our forces are able to hold out. Obviously, we are doing everything to defend those cities until peace has been achieved."

[Announcer] Brig. Jota also recalled that it is one of the basic duties of the FAA forces to defend the country's territorial integrity. He denied any passiveness in the face of UNITA military operations.

[Jota] "The FAA forces have already halted UNITA's military offensive. Had they not been able to do so, UNITA would have already taken the whole country. At this stage, the FAA continue to prepare themselves with the aim of liberating Angolan territory as a whole. It is up to the FAA forces to guarantee the country's territorial integrity."

#### MPLA Offensive in Huila

*MB1704195693 Jamba Voz da Resistencia do Galo Negro in Portuguese 1900 GMT 17 Apr 93*

[Text] With a view to gaining in this round of talks the ground they have lost in the battlefield, the People's Armed Forces for the Liberation of Angola [FAPLA] forces stationed in Huila Province have unleashed a major offensive against National Union for the Total Independence of Angola [UNITA]-controlled areas.

That offensive is being led by Lieutenant General Kianda, commander for the Southern Front.

In line with what FAPLA Chief of Staff Joao de Matos had said, that he would take war to every corner of Angola, thereby contradicting Higino Carneiro, who has claimed in Abidjan that it is UNITA that does not want an end to hostilities, a major offensive is under way in Huila Province. Led by Lt. Gen. Kianda, the FAPLA commander for the Southern Front, that offensive seeks the recapture of (Toco), (Foque), (Jiamba), Cacula, the (Sendi) Catholic mission, and (Cavisse). The enemy intends to operate along three axes: The first is Lubango, from Tres Pontes, (?to attack) (Marogosso), and Cacula; the second is Quipungo, to attack (Cavisse), (Sendi) Catholic mission, (Chicacueia), and Cacula, which is the convergence point; and, third, Matala, Quei, Chitomba, to reach Caconda.

Fierce fighting is taking place in the area of (Toco), where the enemy has placed a joint brigade, made up mostly of FAPLA men. The forward command of the aggressors is in (Ispanja) hamlet. The glorious Armed Forces for the Liberation of Angola [FALA] troops are defending themselves with the bravery that is typical of those fighting for a place in their own country [words indistinct] Kianda's plan will come unstuck, as happened when columns were sent to try and rescue Sukissa in Huambo.

In their vain attempt to reoccupy Waku Kungo District, to use it as a springboard for future operations against the city of Huambo, General Joao de Matos' troops have been suffering heavy defeats in the battlefield. The FAPLA troops have already suffered more than 100 soldiers killed and more than 150 wounded. In view of such weighty reverses, the FAPLA forces have turned their military apparatus against defenseless people in villages, whom they are massacring indiscriminately and mercilessly. This is especially the case when those people are of the Ovimbundu tribe or purportedly UNITA supporters. Nevertheless, the FALA forces remain firm in their defense of the majority's interests.

The city of Luena, capital of Moxico Province, continues to be the center of fierce fighting. Eduardo dos Santos' troops, backed by foreign mercenaries, are in disgrace. A (?military conscription) campaign is under way and youths are its main targets. (Muaquiava), the Voice of the Resistance of the Black Cockerel correspondent in the area, reports today that the enemy forces are faced with an annihilation siege. He reports that, on orders from Luanda's Futungo de Belas Palace, the FAPLA forces are forcibly drafting youths into their ranks. That forcible draft is a result of the panic now spreading among the FAPLA troops in the face of the FALA forces' unstoppable advances on whatever hideouts they still hold.



The Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola-Labor Party officials in Luena are holding captive thousands upon thousands of civilians, whom they intend to use as human shields when they decide to flee, just as they had done in Huambo.

#### **MPLA Said in 'Disorderly Flight'**

*MB1804130493 Jamba Voz da Resistencia do Galo  
Negro in Portuguese 1200 GMT 18 Apr 93*

[Text] In Huila Province, a major Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola-Labor Party [MPLA-PT] offensive is under way in National Union for the Total Independence of Angola [UNITA]-controlled areas. The brave Armed Forces for the Liberation of Angola [FALA] soldiers are thwarting the offensive. Silva Aleluia, Voice of the Resistance of the Black Cockerel's correspondent in the area, reports:

[Begin Aleluia recording] As reported yesterday, a major offensive is under way in UNITA-controlled areas of Huila Province. We also reported that fierce fighting was taking place in Toco. However, the situation today is completely different. As of 0300 hours [0200 GMT], the enemy could not resist the thrust of the glorious FALA. The enemy abandoned wounded and dead in a disorderly flight. FALA forces are in hot pursuit to prevent the enemy from returning. Preliminary figures indicate that FALA captured large quantities of light weapons, two 82-mm mortars, three Rascal radios, two generators and three antennas. [end recording]

#### **Fighting in Cabinda**

*MB1804141893 Jamba Voz da Resistencia do Galo  
Negro in Portuguese 1200 GMT 18 Apr 93*

[Text] The Armed Forces for the Liberation of Angola [FALA] attacked a military column of the Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola-PT [Labor Party] in the northern province of Cabinda, killing 10 soldiers belonging to the People's Armed Forces for the Liberation of Angola [FAPLA]. FALA forces also burned an oil tanker and captured two vehicles loaded with lethal materiel and food and two RPG-7's, five G-3's, and three AK-47's.

Our correspondent, Felix Miranda, reports that the attack took place along the (Subantande-Dandoginge) road at 1600 on 15 April. After one hour of clashes, the column, which was [word indistinct] by a company, was completely routed. On the same day, an enemy unit which tried to assist the survivors received due response from FALA forces and fled in disarray.

#### **UNITA Fires on UNHCR Aircraft**

*MB1804080293 Luanda Radio Nacional Network in  
Portuguese 0700 GMT 18 Apr 93*

[Text] The National Union for the Total Independence of Angola [UNITA] yesterday fired on a UN High Commissioner for Refugees [UNHCR] aircraft at the

M'banza Congo Airport. The aircraft was carrying food-stuffs within the framework of humanitarian aid to displaced persons and war victims.

In Geneva, UNHCR spokesman (Christian Birtenne) confirmed the incident, saying that the UNHCR regrets the occurrence, which came in the wake of promises made by UNITA Vice President General Antonio Demo.

#### **Malawi**

#### **Imprisoned Aford Leader Against Boycotting Referendum**

*MB1704072093 London BBC World Service in English  
1515 GMT 16 Apr 93*

[From the "Focus on Africa" program]

[Text] Malawians have been kept in suspense by opposition groups threatening to boycott June's referendum on multipartyism. The Aford [Alliance for Multiparty Democracy] Movement have been particularly unhappy about the continued detention of their leader, Chakufwa Chihana. Chihana had his sentence against sedition reduced last month, but it still looks like he'll be behind bars in June's referendum. Anyway, a delegation of Malawian churchmen went to visit Chihana in prison in Blantyre this morning. Amongst them was Aford's Reverent Aaron Longwe. Robin White spoke to the Reverend Longwe on the line to Blantyre and asked him what advice Chakufwa Chihana had given regarding the referendum.

[Begin recording] [Longwe] Mr. Chakufwa Chihana has appealed to all Malawians to take the referendum seriously so that the one-party system is not given any chance to continue to control the affairs of this country.

[White] So there will be no boycott from you?

[Longwe] We will not boycott this referendum. We will participate fully, and we are calling upon all the members of the Alliance for Democracy to take this referendum question very seriously. This will decide the future of our nation.

[White] Now, how was Mr. Chihana?

[Longwe] Mr. Chihana has improved slightly. He was only complaining of chest pains, but so far he has once again gained weight. We feel that he is probably in good condition, as he said.

[White] Has he accepted his prison term?

[Longwe] Yes, he said: I have accepted my suffering because I'm not suffering in vain. I am now suffering for Malawians and I have got faith and I know that Malawians will not take me as a condemned prisoner, but they know whatever has happened to me, that the Supreme Court of our country [words indistinct] of our land, but



that has not put me off, but I am still a child of this land and the future will come and tell. [end recording]

### Mozambique

#### Chissano Leaves for Niassa, Discusses Objectives

MB1604130693 Maputo Radio Mozambique Network in Portuguese 1030 GMT 16 Apr 93

[Text] President Joaquim Chissano left Beira for Lichinga in Niassa Province, northern Mozambique, late this morning on a working visit. The head of state had arrived in Beira at about 0945 from the city of Chimoio, where yesterday he presided over a ceremony for the withdrawal of Zimbabwean troops who for a number of years have been protecting the Beira and Limpopo corridors. Chissano traveled by road to Beira, which is a distance of about 200 km. He was accompanied by the ministers of national defense, transport and communications, state administration, construction and water, the deputy trade minister, and the governors of Manica and Sofala Provinces. At Beira Airport, the Mozambican head of state talked about the objectives of his visit to Niassa Province and the expected meeting between Chissano and Dhlakama.

[Begin Chissano recording] I am the head of state and president of the People's [as heard] Republic of Mozambique. You know very well that since I became president, I have been visiting all the provinces on a regular basis every year. Accordingly, people should not be surprised when I visit provinces. I am going to visit Niassa Province as the head of state, the president of the Republic, and the chairman of the Mozambique Liberation Front Party, as I have always done. This is my objective.

[Unidentified reporter] There is speculation that you will meet with the leader of the Mozambique National Resistance [Renamo].

[Chissano] That is not the objective of my visit to Niassa Province. There is a possibility that I will meet with the Renamo leader either in Niassa or some other place, but I must stress that I am not going there to meet with the Renamo leader. If the Renamo leader wants to meet me in Niassa and if I agree, we can meet there, as we would have met in Maputo, Chimoio, or elsewhere. [end recording]

#### Dhlakama Not To Meet Chissano

MB1804175293 London BBC World Service in English 1705 GMT 18 Apr 93

[From the "Focus on Africa" program]

[Text] The leader of the Renamo [Mozambique National Resistance] opposition movement in Mozambique, Afonso Dhlakama, has rejected an invitation from the president, Joaquim Chissano, to meet him for talks on their political reconciliation. This includes the need to

demobilize their two armies and create a unified force. Mr. Chissano, speaking yesterday in the northern town of Lichinga, said he would wait only until Tuesday [20 April] for Mr. Dhlakama to arrive for talks. He said he had now received a message from the Renamo leader, making it clear he would not be arriving.

#### Chissano Discusses Mozambican Peace Process

MB1704204793 London BBC World Service in English 1705 GMT 17 Apr 93

[Report by BBC reporter Dan Isaacs on an interview with Mozambican President Joaquim Chissano in Lichinga on 16 April; from the "Focus on Africa" program—passages within quotation marks recorded; first paragraph is studio introduction]

[Text] Mozambique's peace process is looking increasingly rocky. A treaty was signed between government and Renamo [Mozambique National Resistance] rebels last October amidst much optimism. It was supposed to pave the way for demobilization and multiparty elections, but the arrival of 7,000 UN peacekeepers is hopelessly behind schedule. The respective armies have not been demobilized and there is a worrying lack of trust between the government and Renamo. Well, our reporter Dan Isaacs caught up with Mozambique's President Joaquim Chissano in the northern town of Lichinga yesterday, where Chissano discussed his fears about the stalled process. From Maputo, Dan Isaacs sent this report:

[Isaacs] President Chissano was tired and frustrated when I met him last night. He spoke of the [words indistinct] Renamo of boycotting negotiations and the United Nations Security Council is calling on both sides to get a move on. In response, the president pointed out the delay of many months now for the arrival of all 7,000 soldiers of the UN peacekeeping forces.

[Chissano] "I know why they don't come now. I know that the United Nations have got problems of financing. I think that they are on the verge of solving them, taking into consideration the resolutions which were passed lately. We know now that this happened, that the United Nations system not always say openly what their difficulties are, and sometimes they point their fingers to different directions."

[Isaacs] Those fingers are pointed at both the government and Renamo, but at present it is Renamo that are boycotting all discussions. It is, in fact, not written into the peace accord that demobilization can only start once the UN are here in force. Renamo have now made it a firm condition for disarming. President Chissano said that he is ready to begin right away.

[Chissano] "I think that we have to demobilize the forces, and all the [word indistinct] said before here [word indistinct] and that is why we are putting pressure on the United Nations to fulfill their obligations and we are putting also some pressure to Renamo to fulfill their

obligations, and with this spirit, I don't think that we may come to the elections without demobilization and without the formation of the new army."

[Isaacs] But amidst the stagnation there are worrying signs of impatience. Mr. Chissano last week accused Renamo of bringing in fresh weapons to their headquarters in Maringue. He even said he had evidence that aircraft were flying to Renamo's airstrip from neighboring Malawi. So, I asked the president if he believed that Renamo, like UNITA in Angola, would really return to war.

[Chissano] "People tend to speak about what happened in Angola without saying what happened in Angola. What happened in Angola actually is that there was a lack of fulfillment of the agreement, of implementation of the agreement from the part of UNITA [National Union for the Total Independence of Angola]. Second, there was a strong provocation by UNITA, which erupted into war. Third, there was a refusal to accept the results of elections. In Angola the democracy was rejected by the very movement which was claiming to be democratic, and by rejecting the results of the elections this is what happened in Angola. [sentence as heard]

[Isaacs] "Are you suggesting that Renamo is the same sort of organization as UNITA?"

[Chissano] "I am not suggesting that. What I am saying is that if what happened in Angola is to happen here, it will happen only if Renamo acts as UNITA acted in Angola. There are some aspects in which Renamo is already following the steps of UNITA. For instance this reluctance in moving into the capital, then all the excuses which are presented are similar to those which were presented by Savimbi in Angola, and the question of the administration of territories, whereby the other parties are not allowed to go in, including the government party is not allowed to go in, the government institutions are not allowed to go in. The agreement says that Renamo is going to respect the institutions and the laws. The laws of the country are not being applied in [words indistinct] such areas. All these things happened in Angola, but I am not suggesting anything that besides this, what I think Renamo is going to do. There are other things which UNITA did."

[Isaacs] To break the deadlock, President Chissano has invited Renamo leader Afonso Dhlakama to meet him in the remote town of Lichinga, over 900 miles north of the distractions in Maputo. Mr. Chissano has given the Renamo leader until Tuesday [20 April] next week, at which point he will leave Lichinga, but Dhlakama has not yet responded to the invitation, and the signs for a meeting in the next few days do not look promising.

#### **Embassy Denies Renamo Infiltrating Forces From Malawi**

*MB1604181693 Maputo Radio Mozambique Network in Portuguese 1730 GMT 16 Apr 93*

[Text] The Malawian Embassy in Maputo has denied accusations by Mozambican officials that a Kenya-trained Mozambique National Resistance [Renamo] battalion infiltrated Zambezia Province from Malawian territory. In their accusation, the Mozambican authorities noted that the Renamo battalion seeks to occupy Zambezia Province's Nicoadala District.

The Malawian Embassy says these claims are complete fabrication, adding there are no grounds for the accusation that the aforesaid battalion infiltrated Zambezia Province from Malawian territory.

Malawi says it has done everything necessary to facilitate the implementation of the Mozambican peace process and adds that it has no reason to authorize the infiltration of Renamo troops into Mozambican territory. In its denial, the Malawian Embassy says that the country is currently home to some 1.5 million Mozambican refugees, who place a great strain on the Malawian economy and the Malawian people.

The Malawian Embassy further states that this and other problems arising from the poor operation of the Nacala corridor ensure that Malawi is interested in peace and national reconciliation for Mozambique.

#### **Swaziland**

#### **Human Rights Association Declared Illegal**

*MB1804111993 Mbabane THE TIMES OF SWAZILAND SUNDAY in English 18 Apr 93 p 1*

[By Pat Jele: "Humaras Illegal"]

[Text] The Human Rights Association of Swaziland [Humaras] is illegal, a spokesman at the Ministry of Justice said this week. The organisation was supposed to have registered under the Non-Profit Making Company Act in terms of Section 21 of the Companies Act, the spokesman said. Interim chairperson of the new human rights, National Redemption, Mr. Patrick Msibi, also agreed that his organisation was illegal because it had not yet been registered. Deputy Labour Commissioner, Mr. Joshua Mndzebele, also confirmed that the organisations were not registered.

This means that the two organisations cannot enter labour issues in the country.

The spokesman at the Ministry of Justice said many organisations, especially in the Ministry of Agriculture and Co-operatives, were operating illegally. The spokesman said Humaras did apply for registration but its application was deferred because it had not been scrutinized first.

By submitting the application, the spokesman said, it did not mean that the organisation could start operating while awaiting the approval of its application.

However, Humaras President, Mr. Vika Khumalo, refused to comment on the issue and referred inquiries to the organisation's assistant secretary, Mr. Simon Noge, who also declined to comment.

### King Signs Order on New Budget Allocations

MB1704081893 Mbabane THE SWAZI NEWS in English 17 Apr 93 p 1

[By Nimrod Mabuza: "Budget Allocations Released"]

[Text] The Ministry of Education, as usual, has got the lion's share of the national budget this year. It has been allocated a sum of E (Emalangen) 231.6 million and is followed by the Ministry of Health with E86.5 million. The Ministry of Defence is third with an allocation of E68.6 million, an increase of about E28 million from the last financial year.

This is according to the Appropriation Order, 1993, which came into force from April 1 and was signed by His Majesty, King Mswati III.

The schedule of appropriation, counted in millions, for the year commencing in April 1993 to March 31, 1994 is as follows:

- Ministry of Education: E186.840 recurrent expenditure and E44.794 capital expenditure.
- Ministry of Health: E73.330 recurrent and E13.197 capital expenditure.
- Ministry of Defence: E61.854 recurrent and E6.750 capital.
- The Ministry of Works and Construction: E57.386 recurrent and E96.427 capital.
- Ministry of Agriculture and Co-operatives: E48.057 recurrent and E35.341 capital.
- Police: E43.035 recurrent and E6.812 capital expenditure.
- Ministry of Foreign Affairs: E23.685 recurrent and E5.919 capital expenditure.
- Ministry of Housing and Urban Development: E21.092 recurrent and E36.541 capital expenditure.
- Prisons: E20.547 recurrent and E10.380 capital expenditure.
- Ministry of Labour and Public Service: E18.169 recurrent and E9.630 capital expenditure.
- Under the Ministry of Home Affairs there is E13.45 million recurrent and E281.000 capital expenditure.

- Ministry of Transport and Communications: E12.007 recurrent and E7.473 capital expenditure.
- Ministry of Natural Resources and Energy: E9.881 recurrent and E13.138 capital.
- Ministry of Justice: E8.368 recurrent and E2.326 capital.
- Ministry of Broadcasting, Information, and Tourism: E7.284 recurrent and E4.584 capital.
- Swazi National Treasury: E6.059 recurrent and no capital.
- Ministry of Commerce and Industry: E5.506 recurrent and E17.616 capital.
- Ministry of Economic Planning and Development: E5.659 recurrent and E5.031 capital.
- Treasury and Stores: E6.450 recurrent and E4.918 capital.
- Tinkhundla [Traditional Community Councils]: E6.517 recurrent and E5.097 capital.
- Geological Survey and Mines: E3.965 recurrent and E70.00 capital.
- Private & cabinet Office: E3.312 recurrent and E327.000 capital.
- Customs and Excise: E3.270 recurrent and E48.000 capital.
- Income Tax: E2.236 recurrent and no capital.
- Parliament: E1.397 recurrent and E790.000 capital.
- Audit: E1.101 recurrent and no capital.
- Ministry of Finance: E1.952 recurrent and E6.500 capital.

## Zambia

### New Government Officials Sworn In

MB1804142893 Lusaka Zambia National Broadcasting Corporation Network in English 1800 GMT 17 Apr 93

[Text] Just sworn in are ministers for Hon. Affairs and Development Edith Nawakwi, Agriculture Minister Simon Zukas, Mines and Mineral Development Minister Paul Kaping'a, Deputy Minister of Commerce, Trade, and Industry Kashito Shindano and [words indistinct] local community development and social welfare, Lieutenant Colonel Patrick Kafumukache for energy and water development, Simon Nkonde for science, technology and vocational training were among those sworn in. Others were Mumba Kapumpa, permanent secretary and chief executive of the Stock Exchange Council. Also sworn in were Ambassador (Mukande Lungo), chief of protocol for foreign affairs.

## **Zimbabwe**

### **Mugabe Charges Political Plot to Overthrow Him**

*MB1904070193 London BBC World Service in English  
0630 GMT 19 Apr 93*

[From the "African News" program]

[Text] President Robert Mugabe of Zimbabwe has accused his political opponents of seeking to overthrow him with the help of foreign backers. In a speech marking the 13th anniversary of black majority rule, Mr. Mugabe said negative elements were plotting to remove him from power. Correspondents say the anniversary celebrations were muted because of food shortages caused by a prolonged drought.

### **President Announces Army Reduction To Cut Costs**

*MB1804133493 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1305  
GMT 18 Apr 93*

[Text] Harare April 17 SAPA—Zimbabwean President Robert Mugabe on Sunday announced a cut in the size of the country's army to reduce costs and government expenditure, ZIANA News Agency reported.

Speaking at the 13th anniversary of Zimbabwe's independence, Mr. Mugabe said more than 5,000 people had been served with retrenchment notices while a further 2,589 posts had been abolished. He said the Social Dimension Fund, established to assist retrenched people and to cushion them from the effects of the economic reform programme, had already assisted more than 200,000 people.

On the issue of agriculture, he said despite the late rains, most parts of the country had registered more than 80 per cent of its normal rainfall and the maize crop was in good condition.

### **Army Destroys Rebel Base Inside Mozambique**

*MB1704055093 Maputo Radio Mozambique Network  
in Portuguese 0400 GMT 17 Apr 93*

[Text] A Zimbabwe National Army [ZNA] unit recently destroyed a Zimbabwean Chimwenje [Little Light] rebel base in Sussundenga District, Manica Province. This was revealed by DIARIO DE MOCAMBIQUE, citing Mozambican Government military sources. The source noted that the ZNA incursion followed a recent rebel attack on a Zimbabwean farm near the border with Mozambique.



**Benin****20 Injured, 40 Arrested in Ethnic, Religious Clashes***AB1904113793 Paris AFP in French 2045 GMT  
18 Apr 93*

[Excerpt] Porto Novo, 18 Apr (AFP)—According to official figures released on the evening of 18 April, 20 people were injured, one of them seriously, and 40 people were arrested by security forces following renewed ethnic and religious clashes in Porto Novo. On 16 April, clashes between Yoruba Muslims and Goun animists left one person dead and 19 injured. Seven people were arrested. [passage omitted]

**Cote d'Ivoire****French Cooperation Minister Talks With President***AB1804144593 Abidjan Radio Cote d'Ivoire Chaine  
Nationale-Une Network in French 1900 GMT 17 Apr 93*

[Text] French Cooperation Minister Michel Roussin is visiting our country. He held discussions with President Houphouet-Boigny on the afternoon of 17 April following a meeting with Prime Minister Alassane Dramane Ouattara. Here is what Mr. Roussin told the media on his arrival at Port-Bouet International Airport:

[Begin Roussin recording] I am here on a formal visit to greet the president. Everyone is aware that France considers him a friend. I therefore came with a message to the president from Prime Minister Edouard Balladur, as well as a special and friendly message from Jacques Chirac. It is a visit simply to make contact. We will, no doubt, exchange ideas, but my visit should be viewed only as a greeting from the new cooperation minister to the president. [end recording]

**Guinea****ECOWAS Commissions Discuss Liberian Crisis***AB1704192493 Conakry Radiodiffusion Nationale de la  
Republique de Guinee in French 2200 GMT 16 Apr 93*

[Summary From Poor Reception] "The sixth conference of the general command of the Economic Community of West African States [ECOWAS] Cease-Fire Monitoring Group [ECOMOG] was held in Conakry today." Five ECOWAS commissions attended the meeting and "discussions were held with Guinean president, General Lansana Conte." A news conference was held at the end of the meeting with the ECOWAS Executive Secretary Abass Bundu, and the ECOMOG field commander, General Olurin.

Most of the talks were held behind closed doors, but it can be said that "the discussions focused on how to achieve peace in Liberia." During the news conference,

Gen. Olurin and Mr. Bundu also talked about "the financing of ECOMOG, as well as its relations with the United Liberation Movement for Democracy in Liberia, and the victories recorded at the front by ECOMOG."

Gen. Olurin said that all the accords signed to achieve peace in Liberia should be respected by the parties concerned. He also commended the "Guinean contingent for bravery at the front." Mr. Bundu congratulated ECOMOG for maintaining peace in Liberia and said that the peace initiative "has been recognized by the United Nations, the greatest organization in the world." He expressed gratitude for President Conte's contribution to the process, an act that proved that ECOWAS is capable of settling conflicts in the subregion.

**Guinea-Bissau****Opposition Leader Accused in Attempted Coup***AB1604215893 London BBC World Service in English  
1705 GMT 15 Apr 93*

[From the "Focus on Africa" program]

[Text] The Government of Guinea-Bissau is apparently trying to tie up loose ends after the attempted coup last month, in which one of President Nino Vieira's closest advisers, Major Joachim Robalo, was shot dead by another soldier. That soldier, Amadou Mane, was captured a few days ago, and last night he appeared for the first time on state radio and television with startling accusations that one of the main opposition party leaders had laced his drink minutes before the shooting. From Bissau, Milocas Pereira telexed this report:

Amadou Mane first appeared on the state media at 8 o'clock last night. In a radio broadcast, he blamed veteran politician and opposition leader, Joao da Costa, of lacing his drink just moments before he went out and shot Major Robalo. He said he was having lunchtime drinks at Mr. da Costa's house on 17th March. The major was shot between 3:30 and 4:00 in the afternoon. This accusation came as a surprise to Guineans, who had been waiting for further news of Mane's capture since it was first announced on the state media on Monday [12 April]. Those with television sets were able to see a live appearance at 9:30 last night of both Mr. Mane and Da Costa together. Mr. da Costa was taken into custody with 10 other opposition figures yesterday. The live broadcast lasted 10 minutes. Mane confronted Da Costa. Da Costa denied the charges. He said he had not seen Mr. Mane in four years and he knew nothing about a drugged drink.

Yesterday's arrests bring the total number of arrests in the last month to around 30. So far, Costa's lawyer has been unable to visit him in prison. The authorities say that none of the other prisoners are allowed lawyers, and they will not make an exception of him. Joao da Costa is a contemporary of the president, Nino Vieira. He was once a loyal supporter of his until the president took power in a coup d'etat in 1980. Since then, he has been

a critic of the regime and recently formed his own opposition party the PRD [Party for Renovation and Development].

His nephew, Armando Coreia Dias, told me that the accusation was ridiculous, since both he and Da Costa were together on March 17 having lunch with the president and with other opposition figures to celebrate the formation of the National Electoral Commission. They left the Presidency shortly before 2 o'clock, which, Mr. Dias told me, would hardly have given us time for fixing drinks. Anyway, I can vouch for my uncle's movements, as I was with him all afternoon, he said.

### Liberia

#### NPFL Reportedly Downs ECOMOG Jet Bomber

AB1804201593 Gbarnga Radio ELBC in English 1900 GMT 18 Apr 93

[Text] One of two Nigerian jet bombers that have been attacking Gbarnga all day has been shot down by the NPFL [National Patriotic Front of Liberia] advanced ground-to-air system. This information has already been confirmed by the commander in chief, President Charles Gankay Taylor. The plane is reported to have burst into flames at an unknown destination on the outskirts of Gbarnga. An NPFL search team is already out. The ECOMOG [Economic Community of West African States Cease-Fire Monitoring Group] jet bombers have been meeting stiff resistance from NPFL anti-aircraft batteries and missile attacks. The ECOMOG jet bombers flew over Gbarnga and its surroundings all day. The professional calculations and responses from the artillery unit of the NPFL sent the ECOMOG planes flying in all the directions.

The effective workings of the NPFL surface-to-air missile attacks sent hundreds of emotionally charged and joyous residents into the city center of Gbarnga in cheerful dance and praises for the artillery unit of the NPFL as one of the planes suffered a devastating blow. One resident of Gbarnga lamented: We are tired of being mentally harassed and tormented by these ECOMOG mercenary planes. NPFL air reconnaissance experts say the frequency with which the Alpha jets visited Gbarnga with one missing in succession gives clue that one of the planes was indeed shot down.

Last evening, another Nigerian ECOMOG jet bomber bombed and demolished the Margaret Kennedy Elementary School in SKT [expansion unknown] on the outskirts of Gbarnga. The blast, which was done with a crater bomb, left hundreds of residents of SKT running for their lives in (?contending) directions.

#### UN Accused of 'Hostile Action'

AB1804211793

[Editorial Report] Gbarnga Radio ELBC in English at 0700 GMT on 18 April begins its newscast with a report

that the National Patriotic Reconstruction Assembly (NPRA) Government has reliable information "that United Nations authorities based in Liberia, in violation of Resolutions 788 and 813 of the Security Council calling for the exercise of restraint in the Liberian crisis, are now aiding and abetting ECOMOG [Economic Community of West African States Cease-Fire Monitoring Group] and its allies by undertaking the provision of trucks for the evacuation of families and other civilians from their homes between Harbel and Buchanan to Monrovia." The government sees this as a hostile action and "intends to file formal protest to the Security Council of the United Nations."

The report states that "an air raid alert system has been installed in Gbarnga" to inform citizens of Gbarnga 10 minutes before the arrival of the ECOMOG jet bombers.

The report adds that "Bopolu, in Lower Lofa County, and the Lofa Bridge, in Grand Cape Mount County, have fallen to gallant forces of the" National Patriotic Front of Liberia. Citing Defense Ministry sources, the report adds that "over 100 ULIMO [United Liberation Movement for Democracy in Liberia] fighters were killed and several arms and ammunition captured," adding that "the NPRA Government is meanwhile strongly advising relief organizations which previously traveled along the route leading from Monrovia to Bomi and Cape Mount Counties to stop immediately" or that they "would have themselves to blame."

Citing Kakata Bureau of the Ministry of Information, the report notes that "one of the principal bridges linking KOLELA Mission with Kakata and the rest of Greater Liberia has been destroyed by Babangida mercenary air raids." It adds that the raids took place on 10 April and that "during the 20-minute air raid over 50 civilians were killed and 60 others wounded in KOLELA and NYENPLE."

### Mali

#### Prime Minister's Mandate, Cabinet List Given

AB1604180093 Bamako Radiodiffusion-Television du Mali Radio in French 1500 GMT 16 Apr 93

[Statement by Soumaila Cisse, secretary general of the presidency, at Koulouba Palace in Bamako on 16 April—live]

[Text] His Excellency, Mr. Alpha Omar Konare, the head of state, appointed Mr. Abdoulaye Sekou Sow prime minister on 12 April. Following their various discussions and an in-depth analysis of the social, economic, and political situation of our country, as well as the international political and economic situation, the head of state gave the prime minister a mandate. The following are the main points:

1. Restore social peace and security in a country where the rule of law prevails.

2. Guarantee the authority of the state in accordance with the country's laws and regulations.
3. Restore confidence by initiating dialogue among the government, the various social partners, civilians, and the political parties.
4. Reinforce unity and cohesion among Malian democrats.
5. Guarantee rights and freedoms.
6. Reappraise and safeguard the cultural heritage.
7. Solve the major national problems, particularly the school crisis, the National Pact, Army problems, decentralization, unemployment, the main issues of foreign policy, and environmental issues, through consensus.
8. Bring about economic recovery by restoring confidence and creating an atmosphere conducive to investment and encouraging the private sector.
9. Set up a sustained action for the rural community, which remains the priority sector of our economic and social development policy.
10. Develop industries, mining, energy, and infrastructure.
11. Reorganize public finances in all transparency by imposing budgetary discipline and avoiding waste.
12. Get the administration back to work by reorganizing it and bringing it closer to the people.
13. Initiate a consistent employment policy for youth.
14. Show solidarity toward senior citizens, children, the handicapped, and the underprivileged.
15. Organize a framework of consultations for the National Pact, the different national commissions, and student groups.
16. Guarantee the development of women.
17. Reform the educational system by reorganizing basic education.
18. Improve health and manage democratic growth with the population's participation.
19. Work toward African integration and the joint management of our borders.
20. Promote sustained action in favor of our countrymen abroad.
21. Reinforce our cooperation with foreign countries and institutions of bilateral and international cooperation, while respecting our national sovereignty and safeguarding our interests.

The prime minister then proceeded to hold broad-based consultations with the various political parties belonging to the majority group as well as the opposition. The consultations led to agreements on the analysis of our country's economic, social, and political situation, and the main challenges to be met for the mandate given by the head of state. In accordance with Article 38 of our Constitution, and on the prime minister's recommendation, the head of state names the following:

#### CABINET

Prime Minister and Head of Government	Abdoulaye Sekou Sow
<b>MINISTER OF STATE/MINISTER OF:</b>	
Territorial Administration and Decentralization	Mamadou Lamine Traore
Mines, Energy, and Water Resources	Yoro Diakite
<b>MINISTER OF:</b>	
Defense	Djonkounda Traore
Foreign Affairs, Malians Abroad, and African Integration	Mohamed Alhousseini Toure
Economy, Finance, and Planning	Mahamar Oumar Maiga
Transport	Samba Sidibe
Environment	Mohamed Ag Erlaf
Cottage Industry and Tourism	Ambadjo Kassougue
Health, Solidarity, and Elderly	Modibo Sidibe
Youth and Sports	Boubakar Karamoko Coulibaly
Employment, Professional Training, and the Promotion of Private Initiative	Mrs. Fatou Haidara
Basic Education	Mrs. Diallo Fanta Camara
Rural Development	Dr. Boubacar Sadassi
Construction, Urban Development, and Housing	Abdoulaye Diop
Justice and Keeper of the Seals	Hamidou Diabate



**CABINET (Continued)**

Labor, Civil Service, and Administrative Reform	Ousmane Oumarou Sidibe
Secondary, General, Technical, and Professional Education	Mamadou Bamou Toure
Higher Education and Scientific Research	Abdoulaye Charles Danioko
Internal Security	Lieutenant Colonel Sada Samake
Culture and Communications	Cheikna Kamissoko
Human Rights and Relations With Institutions	Mohamed Diarra
Minister Delegate to the Minister of Economy, Finance, and Planning in Charge of the Budget and Government Spokesman	Bakary Konimba Traore

In addition, a commissary for the promotion of women affairs will be created in the Office of the Prime Minister, while a general department for Malians abroad will be created at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

Thank you.

**ADEMA, RDP To Seek Joint Solutions to Problems**

*AB1604163093 Bamako Radiodiffusion-Television du Mali Radio in French 2000 GMT 14 Apr 93*

[Text] The Alliance for Democracy in Mali [ADEMA]-PARG [expansion unknown] and the Rally for Democracy and Progress [RDP] of Almamy Sylla held consultations on 14 April. A joint press communique was issued at the end of the meeting, stipulating that on 14 April a working session took place at 1730 at the RDP headquarters between ADEMA and RDP delegations. This last session rounded up a series of meetings that have been taking place between the two parties for over two months.

The two parties, considering the need for social and political forces sharing the same democratic ideal to unite their efforts in order to safeguard the republican institutions and democracy in general; considering the complete similarity of views between the two parties on important national issues; and considering the sociopolitical situation characterized by serious social tensions, decided the following at the end of their meeting:

1. To unite their efforts in order to find suitable solutions to the current problems facing the country within the framework of joint management of the republican institutions.
2. To work with all democratic forces to consolidate our young democracy in order to achieve true economic, social, and cultural development.

Issued in Bamako on 14 April 1993

Jointly signed for the ADEMA-PARG by Secretary General Mohamedoun Dicko, and for the RDP by Secretary General Abdul Wahab Berthe.

**Niger**

**President Ousmane Gives Inaugural Address**

*AB1604140293 Niamey Voix du Sahel Network in French 1052 GMT 16 Apr 93*

[Inaugural address by Niger President Mahamane Ousmane in Niamey—live]

[Text] Your Excellencies, heads of state and government of friendly countries, Mr. Chief Justice, your excellencies ambassadors and representatives of international organizations, honorable invited guests, ladies and gentlemen: [applause]

At this solemn and historic moment, I will first pay tribute to the people of Niger, who have courageously undertaken and calmly succeeded in putting an end to the old order and establishing a new era in our country, a new era of freedom and democracy.

In fact, it is this victory of the people of Niger that we are celebrating on the occasion of our inauguration. We owe this to the courage of all our sisters and brothers in Niger who, through their struggle, demanded the establishment of multipartyism and the holding of a sovereign national conference. [applause] This forum, which brought together people from all walks of life and from all political leanings, for a long and painful period, analyzed political, economic, social, and cultural problems of our country. On behalf of the people, the national conference saw the obvious and immediate need for the establishment of the rule of law and multiparty democracy.

The organs of the transition, conceived and organized by the sovereign national conference, were able to make institutions of state function while respecting the laws and freedoms. In spite of economic difficulties and despite the snags, our country has been able to reach the end of the transitional period. It was confronted with complex problems, with difficult obstacles, that were sometimes even close to the irreparable. However, the people held on thanks to their sense of sacrifice. [applause]

I particularly want to congratulate and thank our doyen and president, General Ali Saibou [lengthy applause] for his incontestable wisdom, which is appreciated by all. This is also the moment and place to say that during this period the chairman of the High Council of the Republic, Professor Andre Salifou, [applause] the prime



minister, Mr. Amadou Cheiffou [lengthy applause], as well as other leaders and organizers of the organs of transition did not spare their efforts and time. They often succeeded in sparing our dear fatherland from dangerous slippage. On behalf of Niger, we are grateful to them. [applause]

In the same way, we would not have succeeded in passing this important stage of our democratic process, especially in the organization of elections, without the welcome and effective support of friends and partners of Niger. They weighed the scope of our difficulties and decided to give us very considerable aid which contributed largely to the success of the democratic process.

But if this ceremony marks the effective end of a decisive stage, it is also the beginning of another stage, a stage in which the majority of our people have put their trust, and for which we shall strive to perpetuate its achievements. Dear countrymen, we can only share what we have acquired. This will demand sacrifices for a better future. This implies that we should have confidence in our institutions in response to the aspirations of our people. There is therefore a need for change, first and foremost in our thinking, because democracy has its own demands—the protection and expansion of the scope of freedom that it implies, and the duty of each citizen. On my part, by the solemn oath that I have taken, I will ensure, in my capacity as head of state and president of all citizens of Niger, the scrupulous respect and implementation of the Constitution. In the same way, I have the firm conviction that the political and patriotic consciousness of all citizens of Niger will ensure the necessary calm for the solving of the serious problems confronting our country.

This consciousness will, no doubt, lead us to a resolute struggle against corruption, nepotism, and favoritism, and will help us to manage state property rigorously and openly. [applause] Indeed, it is only by so doing that we will be able to reactivate our economy and reduce social tension, one of the most worrying consequences of which is the current school and university situation which is directly affecting the future of our youth.

Citizens of Niger and dear compatriots, the prime minister and the government to be appointed soon will set to work immediately on the basis of an emergency program to be submitted to our National Assembly. We will begin with concrete actions that cannot wait, especially the solving of the problem of security upon which national unity and cohesion is based. In fact, for many months, as you know, our country has been facing a rebellion whose cost in human lives has been bleeding the heart of the nation. The return of several of our compatriots to freedom and to their homes gives hope for the rapid advent of peace and harmony among all the sons of the nation. [applause]

In any event, our brothers who took up arms, but who independently and through patriotism observed a truce during the elections and now, know henceforth that a

new page in our history has been turned. [applause] Confidence is thus born and should help solve this painful problem for good. They know that change, the basis of our action, will consist of building the unity and cohesion of the people of Niger in justice, by considering their peculiarities and specificities with the determination of redressing cases of injustice and correcting inequalities. [applause] Justice and solidarity are requirements for achieving truly balanced and lasting development.

Our country needs support from its world partners to achieve its socioeconomic recovery. We wish to examine with them the conditions for the contributions they would like to bring us, but this should be done in respect of mutual interests. [applause] It is also important and urgent to undertake vigorous action aimed at achieving subregional, regional, and African cooperation and integration, because our development, our peoples' future, and their promotion are subject to building a viable and large economic organization. The advent of democracy in our countries will, no doubt, help Africans to pool their intelligence and energy to take up the challenges on the eve of the third millennium. [applause]

This is the occasion to thank all heads of state and government, particularly President Nicephore Soglo, [applause] current chairman of the Economic Community of West African States, [applause] whose presence among us symbolizes, for more than one good reason, this desire for subregional integration.

Your Excellencies, honorable guests, ladies and gentlemen, one of the major challenges confronting us, and which require urgent joint efforts, is that of the progressive and worrying degradation of the environment. None of our countries will be able to face such a planet-wide threat alone. Drought and desert encroachment continue year after year to reduce our agricultural production despite the hard work of our brave citizens. [applause] In the face of such a situation, we cannot and must not remain indifferent. This is why we drew up an emergency program that will enable us to undertake rigorous and coherent actions for the rural communities, the essential component of our population. [applause] This emergency program will itself culminate in a five-year development plan for a true socioeconomic recovery of our country.

Dear compatriots, now that our people have freely chosen their institutions and leaders, the years ahead will be years of freely accepted sacrifices. Let us arm ourselves with courage so that in finally recovered social peace and unity of hearts and minds, we may build together a united, hardworking, and prosperous Niger, where justice prevails. [applause]

Long live the Republic; long live Niger.

Thank you. [applause]

**President Names Issoufou Prime Minister**

*AB1704221893 Niamey Voix du Sahel Network in French 1900 GMT 17 Apr 93*

[Text] The president of the Republic today signed a number of decrees. Under the first decree, Mr. (Andre Joseph Wright) has been appointed cabinet director of the president of the Republic. The second decree grants a reduction of sentences to some common law prisoners. The third decree grants an exceptional promotion to a senior Army officer. Under this decree, Brigadier General Ali Saibou has been promoted to the rank of major general. The fourth decree appoints a prime minister: Mr. Mahamadou Issoufou.

**Issoufou Ready To Form 'War Cabinet'**

*AB1804182093 Niamey Voix du Sahel Network in French 0545 GMT 18 Apr 93*

[Excerpt] I would like to remind you that President Mahamane Ousmane yesterday signed a decree appointing Mahamadou Issoufou as prime minister. Yesterday afternoon, the new prime minister made a statement to the press in which he announced that a new government, based on merit, would be formed very shortly. This government, he said, would be a combat government in view of the social and economic crisis our country is currently facing. Let us listen to Mahamadou Issoufou:

[Begin Issoufou recording] The president has honored me by appointing me prime minister to head the government. Due to our country's present situation, the cabinet that we will form will be a war cabinet. It will essentially be a war cabinet because, as you know, our country is going through an unprecedented economic and social crisis. If we look at the economic situation, especially the financial situation, we will notice that we have accumulated salary arrears, as well as arrears from internal suppliers, and external debt arrears. Concerning salaries, if we take into account the month of March 1992, which was frozen, and if we take into account the fact that salaries for January, February, and March have not been paid, and also if we think of the fact that soon April salaries will have to be paid, we can say that we have five months of salary arrears. These five months of arrears add up to 16 billion CFA francs, because the average monthly salary payment is about 3.2 billion CFA francs. This amounts to 16 billion CFA francs for five months of salary arrears.

Arrears owed to internal suppliers and others inside the country amount to more than 13 billion CFA francs. We need to look for this amount. As I have said, there are also external debt arrears amounting to more than 17 billion CFA francs.

Finally, as you know, there were some taxes and duties which were paid in advance. These sums, which amount to more than 2 billion CFA francs, must be refunded. We are therefore faced with a situation in which we must look for 50 billion CFA francs, which does not include

sums deposited at the Treasury by the National Social Security Fund or the others, which are significant sums of money. As you know, before assuming office, we want to make a detailed assessment, especially of the financial situation. [passage omitted] [end recording]

**President Appeals for Resumption of National Assembly**

*AB1904071693 Niamey Voix du Sahel Network in French 1900 GMT 18 Apr 93*

[Communique issued by the Office of the President in Niamey on 18 April]

[Text] The president of the Republic, Mr. Mahamane Ousmane, conscious of the high constitutional responsibilities incumbent on him, the very first of which is safeguarding national unity; being particularly concerned about the National Assembly situation following the contradictory interpretation of Articles 71 and 76 of the Constitution on the election of the National Assembly speaker and the drawing up of the rules of procedure; anxious to see the National Assembly resume as soon as possible its extraordinary session in the best interests of the nation; and convinced that the continued weakening of our country's socioeconomic and financial fabric calls for an immediate resumption of work by deputies, with a view to finding urgent solutions to the relevant problems, urgently appeals to all parties committed to the serenity of our young democracy to demonstrate the lofty thoughtfulness and sense of responsibility required under the circumstances in order that this regrettable trying moment may be soberly overcome to allow a resumption of deliberations by a review of the rules of procedure.

**Nigeria**

**Government Says Defense Ministry Fire Not Sabotage**

*AB1604121693 Lagos Voice of Nigeria in English 1030 GMT 16 Apr 93*

[Text] The Nigerian Government has said that there was no act of sabotage in the fire incident that raged in the 25-story headquarters building of the Ministry of Defense in Lagos. Vice President Augustus Aikhomu stated this in Lagos today when inspecting the building. He said that investigations into the incident would continue and the technical report on it would soon be released.

Mr. Barnabas Garmade, the secretary for works and housing who accompanied the vice president, told newsmen that the Defense Ministry would be relocated in Lagos.

**'Intelligence Source' Alleges Babangida Behind Fire***AB1804170893 Gbarnga Radio ELBC in English 0700 GMT 18 Apr 93*

[Text] A Nigerian intelligence source has revealed that the burning of the 25-story Nigerian Defense Ministry in Lagos is linked to the civil crisis in Liberia. The Ministry of Information quotes the Nigerian intelligence as saying President Ibrahim Babangida ordered the burning of his Defense Ministry so as to destroy evidence regarding the thousands of Nigerian soldiers that have died in the Liberian war and the millions of dollars he Babangida has lavished to sponsor the Liberian war at the detriment of his countrymen. The source said with the pressure piling on President Babangida to step down, [word indistinct] his fear is that the military records would expose him to danger.

According to the source, the records, giving an account of the activities of the Nigerian soldiers in Liberia, would create confusion in Nigeria, as most Nigerian families have not seen their relatives since the commencement of the Liberian war four years ago. The source said what is most irritating is that rather than returning the dead bodies of Nigerian soldiers home, they are usually buried in large graves in Freetown, unknown to their relatives.

**Committees Set Up To Review Military Laws***AB1604184793 Lagos NTA Television Network in English 2000 GMT 14 Apr 93*

[Text] The federal attorney general and justice secretary, Mr. Clement Akpamgbo, has set up four committees to look at laws promulgated by the military to streamline them with civilian constitutional governance. This, the federal attorney general said, is in view of the impending disengagement of the military from governance.

[Begin recording] [Unidentified reporter] ...look at the tribunals set up by the military which are considered an improvement on the existing procedures. The justice secretary, Mr. Clement Akpamgbo, said the tribunals were set up to effect desired changes and modifications to the judicial process.

[Akpamgbo] It is really necessary to make some of these desirable changes permanent features of the procedures in our courts.

[Reporter] The committee will determine the procedure of these tribunals which could be converted into the criminal and procedure laws to ensure speedy dispensation of justice. The committee will also recommend to the federal attorney general which of the tribunals should be retained and [words indistinct] granted the country's judicial system. Another committee is to compile all the national [words indistinct] the publications of the revised laws of the federation of 1990 since it will avoid the previous situation in which the publication of annual volumes were in arrears for several years. The committee

will also compile all Supreme Court Law Reports for 1991 and 1992 for publication as a continuation of the All-Nigeria Law Reports.

He also told the committee to advise the federal attorney general on which of the outstanding international treaties and conventions Nigeria should ratify or accede to. Another committee has the responsibility to identify the correct revisions contained in the 1990 laws of the federation and recommend amendments. The various committees were asked to provide a comprehensive report [word indistinct] [end recording]

**Chad's Deby in Abuja for One-Day Visit***AB1604165593 Lagos Radio Nigeria Network in English 1500 GMT 16 Apr 93*

[Text] President Idriss Deby of Chad yesterday paid a one-day working visit to Abuja during which he discussed issues of common interest with President Ibrahim Babangida. The leaders reviewed trade between the two countries and cooperation under the Chad Basin Commission. The Chadian leader, whose country is undergoing political transition, briefed General Babangida on the democratization process.

**Babangida Receives Delegation From Togo***AB1704191993 Lagos NTA Television Network in English 2000 GMT 16 Apr 93*

[Text] President Babangida today received the five-man Togolese Government delegation in Abuja. State House correspondent Abike Daberi now reports on the visit:

[Begin Daberi recording] The delegation led by the special adviser to President Eyadema, Mr. Moussa Barque, briefed President Babangida on recent events in Togo, including the armed attack on President Gnassingbe Eyadema. Receiving the delegation, President Babangida consoled the government and people of Togo on the lives lost during the attack. President Babangida said that Nigeria will continue to pursue its efforts to assist in the normalization of the situation in Togo and end the misunderstanding between her and Ghana. He reaffirmed the Federal Government's commitment to the maintenance of peace and stability as a necessary precondition for the economic integration of the West African subregion. [end recording]

**Security Forces Arrest Human Rights Lawyer***AB1604194793 Paris AFP in English 1925 GMT 16 Apr 93*

[Text] Lagos, April 16 (AFP)—Security forces arrested leading Nigerian human rights lawyer Femi Falana Fricay [16 April], a colleague said. Falana, head of a lawyers association, was detained at his office in Lagos, said Beko Ransome-Kuti, president of the Nigerian Human Rights Committee. Falana refused Thursday to report to security police headquarters for questioning, saying the agency had no power to summon him.



### SDP Considers Running Mate for Abiola

AB1704124593 Paris AFP in English 0151 GMT  
17 Apr 93

[By Ade Obisesan]

[Text] Lagos, April 17 (AFP)—Nigeria's Social Democratic Party (SDP) was meeting at the weekend to choose a running mate for its candidate Chief Moshood Kshimawo Abiola in time for a June 12 presidential poll in which ethnic and religious considerations will be crucial.

Analysts said the party's success in balancing the nation's ethnic and religious equation would largely affect the outcome of the poll. The election of the party's national officers, which it suspended on March 30 at its national convention, is also expected to take place at the weekend at Abuja when the convention resumes, party sources said.

The inability of SDP delegates to elect party national officers, and the failure of Chief Abiola, a Yoruba Muslim from southwestern Ogun state, to name his running mate during the national convention, reflect the importance given to religion and tribal considerations in making such choices.

Already some members of the party, notably the Igbo from the southeast of the country, have complained of being sidelined in appointments to key posts, despite the fact that they constitute one of Nigeria's three major linguistic ethnic groups. The other two groups are Hausa in the north and Yoruba in the southwest.

The party's adopted formula has been that if the party's presidential candidate emerges from the west, his running mate should be either from the northeastern part of the country or from the northwestern. The four Igbo-speaking states were granted relatively unimportant political posts.

Analysts said that the SDP's apparent lack of confidence in the region was probably due to the fact that three of the governors in the four Igbo states were members of the rival conservative National Republican Convention (NRC). However the role of religion in the selection of political posts in Nigeria was also an important factor, since some electors vote along religious line. If a Christian from the north was named Chief Abiola's running mate, then the party would be sure to lose the votes of most Muslims in the northern part of the country, observers said. On the other hand, if the party picked a Muslim from the north, the Igbo, who are more than 90 percent Christians, would feel alienated. A prominent Igbo SDP member, multimillionaire Chief Arthur Nzeribe, who stood in last September's presidential primaries which were later cancelled, has condemned what he described as the "subtle marginalisation" of his ethnic group.

The NRC, which has elected its national officers end of last month, is already offering the Igbos the vice presidency of the party, the advertisement added. The NRC

presidential candidate, Alhaji Bashir Othman Tofa, 46, is a Muslim from Kano, a core northern Muslim city, while the national chairman of the party, Hameed Kusamotu, is a Yoruba. Consequently, the SDP's best bet, according to some observers, would be to pick a Christian Igbo as national chairman and a northern Muslim as running mate to Chief Abiola.

### Media Expresses Concern Over Nigerians in U.S.

#### 'Tit for Tat' Treatment Warned

AB1604172393 Lagos Voice of Nigeria in English 1030  
GMT 16 Apr 93

[Mohamed Okorijor commentary]

[Text] Nigeria has now been constrained to protest strongly to America about the killings of Nigerians resident in the United States. Nigeria's annoyance is that there seems to be a spate of such killings that it has become difficult to pass them off as misadventures. Besides, one of these murders had taken place when top Nigerian officials were visiting America on important official business, giving the impression that the American onslaughts may not be mere coincidences. And what hurts more is the nonchalant way virtually all the cases have been treated.

Nigerians who had met their deaths at the hands of trigger-happy Americans were not illegal immigrants. They were doing legitimate business. They are, therefore, protected by American laws which makes suspect the attitude of American authorities in dealing with reported cases of such murders. There are no convincing records that the culprits have been penalized for their crimes. What is more, their trials, such as they were, had been shrouded in mystery.

Although the whole world knows that Washington holds the life of one American far more important than those of scores of other nationals put together, yet the American authorities have the responsibility to protect those they have accorded refuge.

As if the pain inflicted by these murders was not enough, American operatives have also continued to harass top Nigerian officials who go there on duty. During a recent trip to America by Nigeria's attorney general, Mr. Clement Akpamgbu, he was subjected to frisking by a drug-sniffing dog on the orders of American operatives, his diplomatic immunity notwithstanding. Although the matter has also been taken up, it seems the American authorities are taking matters too far and do not seem to care about the frequency of such occurrences.

This is not the first time a top Nigerian is being subjected to such a degrading and embarrassing search. A few years ago, Professor Wole Soyinka, a Nobel laureate and scholar of international repute, was similarly humiliated on American soil in the name of looking for drugs. This latest frisking of Nigeria's foremost law officer is taking matters to an intolerable level.

Nigeria and America have an understanding in the drug fight and have cooperated in tracking down the traffickers. Yet, the principal officer in this agreement is so badly treated. Whether it is a brain wave or premeditated, Nigeria will no longer have any of it. The American ambassador in Nigeria will have to give a satisfactory explanation on this latest detraction from diplomatic norms. The envoy must know that he has a big job on his hands because Nigeria has warned about the tit for tat attitude if the harassment of Nigerians continue on American soil.

Now that it seems that diplomatic niceties on the part of Nigeria do not work with America, this latest assault is going to provide a litmus test. Nigeria has been forbearing in the midst of taunts and insulting treatment of her nationals. So, America needs no further warning. Henceforth Washington can expect a good match in its own dirty game. The only pity is that relations may be affected but no country can allow her nationals and corporate pride to be violated in such a sustained manner.

#### HERALD Expresses Concern

AB1804164893 Lagos Radio Nigeria Network in English 0600 GMT 18 Apr 93

[From the press review]

[Text] The HERALD expresses concern over the numerous Nigerians being killed on a daily basis in the United States of America and says this heinous crime against Nigerians in the U.S. is a calculated attempt by groups of Americans to eliminate innocent Nigerians for undisclosed reasons. The HERALD strongly condemns the American Government's stand on the issue and urges the Nigerian Government to probe into the causes of the brutal killings with a view to finding a lasting solution.

#### Sierra Leone

##### Government Troops Kill 21 Rebels in Ambush

AB1604124793 Freetown SLBS Radio in English 2000 GMT 15 Apr 93

[Text] Government troops have ambushed and killed 21 rebels at (Muala) [words indistinct] operational adjutant, Major Andrew Kromah said in an interview with SLENA. Among the dead was the prominent rebel commander, Momoh Kamara. According to Major Kromah, the rebels were terrorizing a number of civilians between (Daiwama) and (Kromba). He also said that government troops repelled a series of attacks from gunmen at Kutuhun and several rebels were killed.

With the 5th Battalion undertaking intensive mopping up operations under Major J.A. Kamara, government troops also killed five rebels and wounded 17 during a gunbattle at Bumbe in the Peje Chiefdom in the Pujehun District. One government soldier was wounded. Major

Andrew Kromah attributed the rebel attack to the realization that they have lost the war.

#### Togo

##### Eyadema Urges Democracy, Calls Home Opposition

AB1804221093 Lome Radio Lome in French 1230 GMT 18 Apr 93

[Text] The democracy that we want to establish in Togo is a tolerant and participatory one which calls on all Togolese, without discrimination—be they from south, north, east, or west—to join their efforts, will, and abilities to provide the country with worthy and credible institutions. This is what President Eyadema told a delegation of traditional chiefs from the Bassar, Dankpen, and Maritime regions, who called on him yesterday to express their condolences following the events of March 1993.

President Eyadema called on our brothers and sisters who left the country under the influence of mind-poisoning, manipulation, and disinformation to return home and resume their activities. Togo is no longer what it used to be, the head of state said. He deplored the socioeconomic deterioration, a situation to which we should rapidly find a solution by settling down to work.

President Eyadema used the opportunity to once again call opposition leaders in exile to return home to participate fully in the presidential and legislative elections scheduled for June and July of this year with full security.

##### Minister Condemns Attack on Newspaper

AB1704173893 Lome Radio Lome in French 1900 GMT 16 Apr 93

[Communique issued by the minister of territorial administration and security in Lome on 16 April]

[Text] Yesterday evening, around 1830 GMT, an unidentified group of people ransacked the building housing the print shop of LA TRIBUNE DES DEMOCRATES. As soon as the minister of territorial administration and security was informed, he condemned the attack and ordered an investigation to establish the circumstances surrounding this unfortunate act and to find the perpetrators for prosecution.

The minister of territorial administration and security also called on the commander of the Security Force 1993 to take all the necessary measures to avoid a repetition of such acts and to ensure a climate of peace and security, which is indispensable for the smooth organization of the next elections. The minister reminds citizens that freedom of the press is guaranteed by the law and that they have no right to take justice into their own hands for any reason. They have to use the country's judicial institutions, which are the only competent institutions for handling their complaints.

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